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Malaysia's Mahathir Speaks on Environment Summit

BK0206114192 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0847 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] London, June 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed was given centre-stage treatment in a BBC current affairs programme on the Rio summit in which he urged developed countries not to regard the tropical forest as common heritage if they are not willing to pay for its conservation.

The 40-minute current affairs flagship of the BBC, "Panorama," which was shown at peak time on Monday night, chose Dr. Mahathir as the spokesman for the South in a special programme entitled "The South Strikes Back."

Programme reporter Steve Bradshaw said Malaysia was a developing country which was "above all, rich enough to challenge the environmental assumptions the North now makes about how to save the planet."

British viewers saw Dr. Mahathir as a tough no-nonsense leader who took the cudgel on behalf of poor countries of the South against the collective onslaught of the richer North who are eager to extract a heavy price from them for the preservation of man's natural heritage.

Dr. Mahathir explained his frankness by telling his interviewer: "A lot of the countries in the South owe a lot to the North. We happen to be a little bit more independent, and all of them tell us that we would say the same thing as you have said except that... we depend upon aid from the North and it is not diplomatic to say nasty things about aid donors, or we might be cut off. But of course they all support what we say."

"So you say the same things that other countries don't?" asked reporter Steven Bradshaw who earlier described Dr. Mahathir as "the political wheeler-dealer of the South." "We do, we stick out our neck for them," Dr. Mahathir replied.

The view of the South was stated very clearly by Dr. Mahathir in the earlier part of the programme, which showed extracts from his speech at the second ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development in Kuala Lumpur in April.

In the speech, Dr. Mahathir warned that if the rich North expected the poor to foot the bill for a cleaner environment, Rio would become an exercise in futility.

Reporter Bradshaw prefaced another segment of his interview with Dr. Mahathir by saying that Malaysians admitted that up to half of their remaining rainforest would have been logged by the end of the century, and that the rich Northern countries were sceptical of Malaysia's claim of sustainable logging.

The interview climaxed in a memorable exchange:

Bradshaw: "But isn't the rainforest a common inheritance of all mankind?"

Dr. Mahathir: "No."

Bradshaw: "Doesn't it in a sense belong to us all?"

Dr. Mahathir: "No, it is not a common inheritance unless you are willing to pay for it. You don't pay for it, you expect us to pay for it. No go."

Malaysia Issues Warning on Forest Convention

BK0306084492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0518 GMT 3 Jun 92

[By Kuah Guan Oo]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 4 [date as received] (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia warned fellow developing countries Tuesday of fresh attempts by the developed countries for a convention on forest that would virtually deprive them of their sovereign rights over their own tropical forests.

In issuing the warning on the eve of the Earth Summit here, Razali Ismail, Malaysia's chief negotiator to the pre-conference consultations, said the pressure for the convention was likely to come after the summit.

The convention, which Malaysia and other equatorial-belt countries had resisted, would come in the form of the steps to be taken to protect tropical forests as a common heritage of mankind, he told Malaysian newsmen here.

The Third World countries had, in the earlier rounds of negotiations with the rich countries, worked out a statement of principles of forests, instead of a convention which would provide for the greening of the world while undertaking sustainable development.

Razali, who is also the country's permanent representative to the United Nations, said he doubted if there would be a concerted drive by the rich countries for the convention to replace the statement of principles on forest at the Rio summit, formally known as the United Nations conference on environment and development (UNCED).

UNCED convened by the UN for countries of the world to forge a new partnership to save the earth from pollution and environmental degradation is to be opened Wednesday by the secretary general of the world body, Butrus Ghali.

Considered as the largest meeting of world leaders ever, the summit is to endorse a declaration on how to save the earth, a programme of action called Agenda 21, a convention on climate change, and biodiversity apart from the statement on forests.

Conference Proposes World Registry of Arms Trade

OW0206135892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Participants in an international workshop on transparency in armaments trade discussed ways of enhancing the effectiveness of the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said Tuesday's talks, which were attended by 31 experts from 24 countries, began with discussions of the European experience with confidence-building measures and then moved on to consider how the U.N. Register could be used to achieve similar ends. They said the afternoon session saw discussions in one of two separate working groups on how the registration system could be improved and expanded. The symposium opened Monday and was to end Wednesday.

Those discussions focused in part on whether military holdings and the acquisition of armaments through domestic production should be included in the Register. Many developing countries, which depend mostly on arms imports for their military arsenals, have charged that promoting openness only in the area of arms transfers is unfair.

Officials said the second working group discussed how to enhance transparency relating to transfers of weapons of mass destruction and military technology, taking into account already existing legal instruments. Some countries, with Egypt in the lead, are pressing for the Register to cover weapons of mass destruction in addition to conventional weapons. Japan and some other countries oppose the idea, insisting that control frameworks already in place are adequate and warning that inclusion of such weapons in the Register would shift attention away from the more pressing need to reduce or destroy them.

The discussions followed last Friday's interim agreement among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on a set of guidelines aimed at reducing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, which U.S. officials said entailed new commitments by China and Russia.

The Tokyo meeting is partly intended to stimulate discussions by a 17-nation U.N. experts panel, which is scheduled to meet for a third time in the first half of July to examine technical procedures for the implementation of the U.N. Register and modalities for its future expansion.

The Register gained almost unanimous support during U.N. General Assembly voting in January, due in part to widespread recognition of a need to urgently address the question of international arms transfers in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war. Some 150 countries voted for the relevant resolution. Only Iraq and Cuba voted against it, while the rest, including China and Syria, abstained.

Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said in a speech Monday that Japan hopes to see as many countries as possible provide data for the Register. Government sources said that during the course of the talks in Tokyo, Japan would call in particular on China and Cuba to report to the Register when the registration process gets under way next year.

At Monday's meeting, Mitsuro Donowaki, Japan's envoy to the U.N. Conference on Disarmament, called for countries concerned "to seize this unprecedented opportunity and to do all we can to ensure the smooth implementation of the U.N. Register."

He noted that with the end of the cold war, the United Nations is expected to play a greater role in maintaining international peace and security.

"In the past the United Nations could do little more than provide various fora for sterile debates (on arms control and disarmament)," Donowaki said.

"The adoption of the resolution last year represented a significant departure from such past practice in the sense that for the first time the U.N. embarked upon an action-oriented endeavor," he said.

The workshop is the first of its kind and stems from a proposal by then Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama at the U.N. General Assembly last September for Japan to host a meeting on arms transparency.

Japan

LDP's Kanemaru Leaves for U.S., Bush Talks

OW0206140292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1355 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Shin Kanemaru, vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), left Tuesday on a special flight for the United States to hold talks with President George Bush and other U.S. leaders. In his meeting with Bush on Thursday, Kanemaru is expected to take up the issues of Japan-Russia relations and Japan-U.S. trade problems, in accordance with instructions from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, government officials said.

Kanemaru, 77, was accompanied by former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and other party officials. Ozawa is expected to visit New York, where he will join former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita before returning home. Takeshita left May 26 to attend the Earth Summit scheduled to open Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro.

Also absent from Diet deliberations is Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who is in hospital with a gallstone and a biliary tract infection.

Political observers said the absence of key LDP figures from parliament might affect handling of the government-proposed U.N. peacekeeping operations cooperation bill that would allow the Self-Defense Forces personnel to be sent overseas. As a result, the LDP may postpone a vote on the bill at a special panel in the House of Councillors, expected to be taken this week, Diet sources said.

BOJ Official Denies U.S. Report on Yen's Rise

OW0306095792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—A senior Bank of Japan [BOJ] official on Wednesday denied reports which quoted a BOJ official as saying the yen's further rise against the U.S. dollar is not desirable.

"That's not true," the official said, denying the report Wednesday afternoon by a U.S. wire service.

The official said there is no change in the bank's stance of supporting a higher yen against the dollar.

The dollar closed at 126.90 yen in Tokyo Wednesday, falling 0.58 yen from Tuesday's finish in Tokyo.

Honda To Sell U.S.-Built Models Domestically

OW0306062392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Honda Motor Co. said Wednesday it will begin selling a special edition of the U.S.-built Accord sedan 2.2i at its Primo dealerships in Japan on Thursday.

The U.S.-made sedan will sell for 2,558,000 yen, excluding tax, in the Tokyo area, company officials said.

The sedan has a right-hand steering wheel and is equipped with a 2,200 cc engine, automatic transmission, and four-wheel, antilock braking system, they said.

The car also comes with aluminum rims, air-conditioning, and a stereo unit, Honda said.

SDF Actions May Include Limited Mine Sweeping

OW0206145592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1437 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—The government submitted to a House of Councillors committee Tuesday the extent of proposed Self Defense Forces (SDF) activities in U.N. peacekeeping operations that include backup mine detection work.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said he delivered to the special committee the official document on a modified government-proposed bill to eventually send SDF personnel abroad to participate in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The modified bill has the support of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two middle-of-the-road opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP).

At a meeting of directors of the upper house's committee, the three parties failed to reach agreement with the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) on a schedule to vote on the bill at the committee Wednesday and in a plenary upper house session Friday.

The SDP and the JCP have refused to cooperate in passing the bill through the house because they say the participation of SDF troops in U.N. peacekeeping operations would violate the the war-renouncing Constitution.

Kato said the document on the revised bill proposes Japanese personnel would be able to confirm the safety of areas after they have been swept for mines by other U.N. peacekeeping troops. He said the SDF personnel could also sweep for mines in the course of road and bridge repairs. The document says the government will later draw up more detailed and specified limits on their activities.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said SDF personnel would be able to participate in transport, construction, and telecommunication services in U.N. peacekeeping operations. He said SDF personnel would also take part in medical, police, and election-monitoring duties.

British Envoy Warns Against 'Managed Trade'

OW0306083892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—The most problematic issue facing Japan and countries dealing with Japan in the next few years is the lack of knowledge of the vast majority of Japanese of the outside world, British Ambassador Sir John Whitehead said Wednesday.

Appearing at the Japan National Press Club prior to returning home next week on his retirement, Sir John, who has spent 17 years as a diplomat in Japan, recalled "the unbelievably closed and obscure period of MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] in the 1960s, the myriad of customs officials, import clerks, type-approval testers and the like," all dedicated to the proposition that imports were bad and exports were good.

When he returned in the 1980s, the period of "almost total frustration" for foreigners was receding, and now there were welcome developments such as the focus on Japan's international role, and its contribution to U.N. peacekeeping operations.

"The world needs Japan's contribution, and Japan needs to protect its worldwide interests. This fact is gradually being understood here."

On trade, he said Britain was making renewed efforts not only to boost visible exports but also to increase direct investment and invisible trade such as financial services and tourism.

Speaking in Japanese, he said, "One point we have been making is that neither Japan nor the United Kingdom benefits from protectionism or managed trade." In an apparent reference to Japan's trade relations with the United States, he added, "We hope that Japan will not allow political reasons to persuade it to give special treatment to one major country at the expense of others."

Sir John, ambassador for the last six years, welcomed Japan's taking a leading role on environmental problems at the Earth Summit, and its contribution to the Gulf conflict. But he said public awareness of Japan's new responsibilities was still lagging.

He recommended that "internationalization" be given its true meaning by encouraging far more Japanese to travel abroad, and that real meaning be given to calls for Japan to become a "lifestyle power" by enabling people to enjoy vacations.

Returning to these points in response to questions, he said only 20 million passports had been issued in Japan for a population of 123 million, which meant that 80 percent of Japanese had never been abroad. "That, for a country as influential as Japan has now become, is a very low level of knowledge."

He added, "If only people would trust themselves to travel abroad and get acquainted with other cultures, if only they would be given or take enough consecutive holidays to be able to travel abroad and see other countries, they would benefit very greatly.

"If that doesn't happen you, who are immensely influential in the world, you will not understand that world, and the world will not understand you."

If there was misunderstanding because of lack of experience or lack of knowledge, the result was "unnecessary shunting" in international relations between Japan and the rest of the world, "which is very avoidable and which I hope will be avoided."

Sir John will be succeeded by John Boyd, 56, a deputy undersecretary at the Foreign Office in London, who arrives in early July.

No Approach by Russia on Debt Moratorium Noted

OW0206153692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1522 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Russia has yet to approach Japan with a request for a five-year moratorium on interest payments on its massive foreign debt, as it recently did to the European Community, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, declined to speculate on Japan's potential reaction to such a Russian proposal, saying Japan would first need to look into it further and consult with other creditors.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar made the request over the weekend during a meeting in Moscow with Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, the EC's executive body. Delors was noncommittal, telling reporters the EC needs to study it.

The United States and commercial banks, however, have rejected calls for forgiveness or softer terms for the Russian debt, saying the consequent loss of creditworthiness would halt Russia's access to western capital markets.

Russia has taken over most of the debt owed by the former Soviet Union to foreign governments and banks, estimated at over 65 billion dollars, but it has all but stopped making interest payments this year.

The lion's share of Russia's debt is owed to West European governments and banks, but the Foreign Ministry official said the amount owed to Japan is "quite substantial." He declined to provide figures.

Russia's debt to Japan consists of loans from private banks, as well as official loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan and trade insurance provided by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

MITI Minister Kozo Watanabe told Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev in Tokyo in March that the delay in debt repayments calls into question Russia's solvency and is the major impediment to the extension of new credits by Japan.

Foreign creditor governments belonging to the so-called Paris Club had earlier agreed to defer medium- and long-term principal payments.

Commercial banks had also agreed to postpone repayment of former Soviet debt principal as long as interest payments were made on time, but they have reportedly received only 20 to 30 percent of the interest payments due.

Chinese Delegation Wants More Corporate Trainees

OW0306103992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—A Chinese delegation arrived in Tokyo Wednesday for talks with Japanese officials on boosting the number of Chinese trainees at Japanese companies, an organization for foreign trainees said. The 15-member group includes officials from the Chinese State Council's leading group on introducing foreign intelligence, as well as seven other organizations, including the China Association for International Exchange of Personnel.

It was the first visit to Japan by a Chinese delegation since last December when the Japan International Training Cooperation Organization (JITCO) reached an agreement with China on the training program for Chinese people, JITCO officials said. During its nine-day visit, the Chinese mission will meet officials from Japan's ministries of justice, foreign affairs, labor, and international trade and industry. They will also exchange views with JITCO members on ways to expand Japan's acceptance of Chinese trainees.

Delegates will also visit six Japanese companies which plan to accept Chinese trainees, JITCO officials said. JITCO was set up last September as the largest nonprofit corporation of its kind in Japan to promote the acceptance of foreign trainees at small and medium-sized companies.

South African President Arrives in Tokyo

OW0306025292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—South African President Frederik W. de Klerk arrived in Tokyo from Russia on Wednesday on the second leg of a three-nation tour which will also take him to Singapore later.

De Klerk's visit, the first by a South African president, followed the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Japan and South Africa earlier this year.

De Klerk will hold talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in the evening.

During a four-day stay in Japan, the president will have an audience with Emperor Akihito and also confer with cabinet ministers and political party leaders.

Speaks to Businessmen

MB0306101092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 3 Jun 92

[By Ben MaClennan]

[Text] Tokyo June 3 SAPA—South Africa [SA] was the gateway to Africa, President F. W. de Klerk told a gathering of Japanese businessmen in a Tokyo hotel on Wednesday.

He was addressing about 200 members of the Springbok Club—an organisation for Japanese businessmen with links to South Africa—and the Southern Africa Trade Association at the start of a three-day bid to woo investment and tourism from the land of the rising sun.

Now that relations between the two countries had been normalised, he said, he wanted to thank "our friends in Japan" for standing by South Africa when it was difficult to do so.

"We are proud that we proved that that faith and that your belief in SA was not misplaced in any way whatsoever."

Referring to the constitutional talks in South Africa, he said: "We have to build a bridge between the interests of those who have much to lose and the hopes and aspirations of those who have suffered for a long time as a result of backlogs".

The new South Africa stood to play an important role in the continent of Africa.

"South Africa is the gateway to Africa. It will be a platform from which the development of many of our neighbouring countries will have to be launched.

"At the moment things in South Africa are very dynamic. It's wonderful to be a South African. We are confident that we will succeed in what we have started.... I look forward to a new era and a new chapter in the relationship between our countries."

No SA Apology To Be Sought

OW0306095392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan will not seek an apology from South African President F.W. de Klerk for past discrimination against Japanese nationals, top government spokesman Koichi Kato said Wednesday.

"Under President de Klerk, South Africa has moved toward democracy. At present I believe foreigners are given equal treatment," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said at a news conference. "In the past, foreigners were put in various categories, but that no longer exists. This is not an issue we intend to bring up," he said.

De Klerk, who arrived earlier in the day for a four-day stay, is the first South African president to visit Japan.

In 1961, then Interior Minister Jan de Klerk, the current president's father, told Parliament that Japanese would be considered as whites, rather than Asians. The declaration was made as South Africa handled growing economic and diplomatic relations, and Japanese traders expressed dissatisfaction with unfavorable treatment they received because of their race.

Despite the special status, some Japanese continued to face discrimination in housing, restaurants, and hotels through the late 1970s. Japanese married to white South Africans were known to have been expelled or denied entry into the country through the mid-1980s.

The special "honorary white" status, later extended to Chinese, became irrelevant last June when South African lawmakers scrapped the final pillars of apartheid legislation.

Taipei Official Meets Former Prime Minister

OW0206155492 Taipei CNA in English 1520 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (CNA)—Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Tuesday met with Ma Chi-chuang, president of the Republic of China [ROC]'s Association of East Asian Relations (AEAR), and ROC representative to Japan Hsu Shui-teh.

They exchanged views on general relations between the Republic of China and Japan.

Earlier in the day, [words indistinct] and Hsu called on former lower house speaker Hirokichi [words indistinct], the first president of the Dietmen's Council for Japan-ROC Relations.

They also visited a scientific-technological research institute of the Ministry of Interior in Tsukuba.

This is Ma's first trip to Japan since he assumed the post as president of the AEAR, which represents the Republic of China's interests in Japan in the absence of diplomatic relations between Taipei and Tokyo.

Tokyo 'Concerned' Over Bulgarian Loan Disclosure

OW0306101492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan is surprised and concerned at Bulgaria's disclosure of the contents of unconcluded negotiations on a 100 million dollar loan and its insinuations that Japan has been stubborn during the talks, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official's remarks followed reports from Sofia on a recent conveyance of Japan's concerns to the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry.

On May 18, the Bulgarian Government approved a report by Deputy Finance Minister Svetoslav Gavriiskiy saying terms put forth by the Export-Import Bank of Japan for a 100 million dollar loan pledged in June 1991 were unreasonable.

"We were very much surprised and concerned at the improper way the [word indistinct] on the substance of ongoing negotiations and the allegations that the Ex-Im Bank was stubborn and not forthcoming," the official said.

The official in Tokyo said that due to the deadlock in the talks, there have been no contacts between the two negotiating teams since April. The talks started in January and continued in earnest through March.

"The Ex-Im Bank is always prepared and willing to resume contacts, but it has not been approached to do so by the Bulgarian side since April," the official said.

While Japan intends to encourage Bulgaria to come back to the negotiating table, the official said, there is no room to make the loans more concessional.

The official expressed perplexity at Bulgaria's call for more concessional lending by Japan, as the Japanese conditions were practically the same as those offered by the World Bank and the European Community and accepted by Bulgaria.

Agreement Reached on Mexican Infrastructure Loan

OW0306000192 Tokyo KYODO in English 2307 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan agreed Wednesday to extend a 22.51 billion yen untied loan to Mexico to help that country with social infrastructure projects, the Japanese Government announced.

The funds will be provided by Japan's Official Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

The loan is repayable in 25 years, including a seven-year grace period, officials said.

The funds will be used to establish a sewage system in Monterrey, Mexico's largest industrial city, as well as to refurbish diesel locomotives operated by the state-run railway.

Tokyo To Aid Malaysia With Telecommunications

OW0206100992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 02 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Japan agreed Tuesday to provide Malaysia with management expertise in the fields of telecommunications and automated postal services, government officials said. The officials said the agreement was reached at a two-day bilateral forum which opened in Tokyo on cooperation in the telecommunications field.

Dato Norminshoh Sabirin, secretary general of Malaysia's Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts, asked Japan to cooperate in managing its telecommunications industry following privatization and in promoting automation of its postal service, the officials said.

Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Hideo Watanabe responded favorably, saying Japan will provide the necessary support, the officials said.

The high-level forum is the first of its kind between Japan and an Asian country. Malaysia privatized its telecommunications enterprise in 1987 and transferred management of its postal service to a semigovernmental corporation in January. Experts from Japan and Malaysia will continue discussions on ways to promote bilateral cooperation in the telecommunications field, the officials said.

Finance Committee Approves Reform Bills

OW0306060092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—The Finance Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday approved legislation for overall reforms of Japan's financial systems.

The legislation for revising 16 financial laws would allow commercial banks and securities companies to enter each other's businesses through their subsidiaries and promote other measures for deregulation of the financial industries.

The bill is now expected to be approved at a Lower House plenary session Friday and then be sent to the House of Councillors.

The bill is likely to be enacted by the Diet some time next week for implementation next January 1, Diet officials said.

Bank Securities Units' Restrictions Discussed

OW0206134792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to prevent banks from using the Chinese character for "bank" in names of securities subsidiaries once they are allowed to be established, a ministry official said Tuesday. Nobuhiko Matsuno, director general of the ministry's Securities Bureau, made the comment at a session of the House of Representatives Finance Committee regarding plans to allow banks and brokerages to enter one another's turf.

Matsuno said the ministry would accept a name like "Sakura Securities" in the case of Sakura Bank's subsidiary. But a Chinese character meaning bank, which reads "gin" in Japanese, cannot be used. For example Sumitomo Bank, or Sumitomo Ginko in Japanese, would be prohibited from calling its subsidiary "Sumigin Securities," Matsuno said.

He also said securities subsidiaries would be allowed to share offices with their parent banks but not dealing rooms. They would also be permitted to share computer operators on condition that their access to information should be restricted, he said.

Salespersons representing securities subsidiaries would also be discouraged from visiting customers together with their counterparts from the parent bank because it would be like "taking advantage of the parent bank's credibility," Matsuno said.

Securities subsidiaries will also be restricted from acting as an underwriter for parent-bank customers, depending on the amount of loans for specific customers, he said.

Labor Ministry Strengthens Equal Employment Law

OW3105093792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 (KYODO)—The Labor Ministry on Monday will strengthen provisions and operations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Law in an attempt to abolish sexual discrimination in workplaces, ministry officials said Sunday.

In [words indistinct] official gazette, the ministry sets down its basic policy on welfare measures for female workers for fiscal 1992-97.

The policy includes a proposal to review labor standard law provisions for protecting woman workers, except for those relating to the protection of mothers.

In order to abolish workplace sexual discrimination, the proposal also suggests revision of provisions and operations of the equal employment law, enforced in April 1986.

Labor standard law provisions relating to female workers' overtime and late-night works should be reviewed to insure that women and men are treated equally in their workplaces, the officials said.

The present equal employment law requires companies to make an effort to treat men and women equally in terms of recruitment, employment, job placement, and promotion.

It bans sexual discrimination in training, welfare programs, mandatory retirement ages, retirement, and dismissal of workers.

The labor camp has demanded that the ministry make the law compulsory and impose penalties to improve its effectiveness.

The officials also said it will study the possibility of requiring companies to provide pay guarantees during child-care leave periods and legislation to provide nursing leave.

Poll Results Support Environmental Tax on Firms

OW3005064592 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 30 May 92

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] The government has been studying the possibility of introducing a new tax system to contribute to efforts to preserve the environment. A survey conducted by NHK on 28-29 March shows that almost half of those who support the idea of introducing a new tax system to preserve the environment think the government should levy the tax on corporations. Questionnaires were mailed to 1,800 citizens 16 years old or older, with 1,166 responding.

Asked if they support the idea of introducing a new tax system to preserve the environment, 39 percent of the respondents said they do and 34 percent said they do not, indicating there is no uniform opinion on this issue even among the general public. NHK asked those who support the idea about how the government should levy a new tax: 47 percent said it should be levied on corporations; 28 percent said on all citizens evenly; 14 percent said on oil, coal and natural gas—main culprits in global warming—as the Netherlands does its environmental tax; and 7 percent said it should be levied on specific commodities such as cigarettes.

Meanwhile, NHK asked those who oppose the idea of a new tax system about how funds to protect the global environment should be raised. Among these respondents, 33 percent said the government should appropriate part of defense budget for preserving the environment, 27 percent said it should raise the funds by cutting other expenditures, and 13 percent said a fund should be established to collect donations.

Debate Continues

OW0306040492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 3 Jun 92

["News Focus" by Keiko Tatsuta: "Tax Debate Blurs Method of Protecting Global Environment"]

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—The vague idea of an "environment tax" has become a growing talking point in Japan as world leaders and negotiators gather for the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to discuss ways to save the global environment.

But the possible effects, good or bad, of such a tax have yet to be studied.

"People's understanding is essential to realizing an environment tax," said Hiroya Ichikawa, industry and telecommunications department director of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

To this end, the government should present to the public findings and data from careful analysis and research before discussing introduction of such a tax, Ichikawa said.

While preferring a tax for its market principles to direct regulation on use of destructive chemicals, Ichikawa said considerable price hikes would be necessary for worthwhile results, affecting not only industry but the entire public.

Initially, the idea of the tax came up during the mid-April Eminent Persons' meeting in Tokyo as a means of collecting funds to help developing countries protect the environment. In this sense, it has the nature of an international contribution tax.

The secretariat of the Earth Summit, officially known as the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), has estimated the funds needed by developing nations at 125 billion U.S. dollars per year from 1993 until 2000.

The money is mainly needed for eradicating poverty, constructing houses, and developing energy, the secretariat said.

Ichikawa urged transparent policy making, saying, "first, the government must clarify how much money Japan should provide, who will use such money for what purpose, and what effects are expected.

North European countries introduced a tax on carbon dioxide emissions in 1990 and have used the revenue for domestic environmental protection measures, not for developing nations.

However, the tax led to jumps in prices for gasoline and other fossil fuels, damaging industry and the economy before helping preserve the environment.

The debate in Japan centers on the two purposes of such a tax—financial assistance to developing countries and protecting the environment by curbing carbon dioxide emissions.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) contends there are no grounds for UNCED's estimate for the needs of developing nations and specific measures to protect the environment and their effects are unclear.

In terms of curbing emissions, the ministry gives priority to technological approaches, including effective use of energy, stressing the need for careful examination of any tax because it could have considerable impact on production, consumption, and other economic activity.

On condition of anonymity, a senior MITI official said a tax "will spoil industries' vitality."

Ryuhei Wakasugi, environmental policy division director of MITI's Industrial Location and Environmental Protection Bureau, said, "we have to carefully study the effects of something like a tax on carbon dioxide emissions, even if the revenue is used only for technological innovation by affected companies."

The Finance Ministry, although also cautious on the issue, is seen as an advocate which would rather support introduction of a tax for a certain purpose because of the country's tight budget.

Keidanren's Ichikawa said government ministries and agencies are handling the issue in different ways.

"Introduction (of a tax) for the sake of each ministry's or agency's interests would trouble people the most," Ichikawa said.

The growing interest in the environmental issues indicates Japanese are gradually becoming ready to pay, so long as the money is used for domestic matters such as garbage disposal, farm chemical contamination, and energy conservation, as well as global threats like acid rain and warming.

However, Ichikawa said, "there's only a vague sense of a crisis. Do you think the people will accept, say, a 15 percent consumption tax even for protection of the global environment?"

Japan introduced a 3 percent consumption tax in April 1989.

Obtaining a complete scenario from thorough research is indispensable for gaining public understanding and behind-the-scenes' decision-making by the government would be absolutely unacceptable, Ichikawa said.

Survey on Contributions to Global Environment

OW3105053892 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 31 May 92

[From the "NHK News" Program]

[Text] A survey conducted by NHK on 28 and 29 March shows that more than half of the general public thinks that Japan should play a leading role in world efforts to preserve environment.

Questionnaires were mailed to 1,800 citizens 16 years old or older, with 1,166 responding.

Asked if they support the idea that funds for environmental preservation should be shared among mainly the industrialized nations, 58 percent of the respondents said they do while only 9 percent said they do not. Asked how Japan should tackle the environmental issue among other industrialized nations, 57 percent said it should act as a motivating force for resolving the issue, and 23 percent said it has only to make as much efforts as other industrialized nations do.

NHK also asked them to raise three measures, with which Japan should contribute to efforts to preserve the global environment. As many as 61 percent said Japan should do so by dispatching technicians, 57 percent said by sending necessary materials and equipment, 40 percent said by providing financial aid, and 35 percent said by disclosing resulsts of research works or related information, indicating many think that Japan should contribute to the efforts by providing humanitarian aid.

Spokesman on Earth Summit Treaty

OW0306040892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan is uncertain whether to sign an Earth Summit treaty on protecting plants and animals because of the treaty's stance on funding arrangements, the top government spokesman said Wednesday.

"There are unclear points regarding the interpretation of financial cooperation. The prospect (for signing) is still uncertain," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regular news conference.

The treaty, one of two major agreements being prepared for signing at the June 3-14 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, has already been opposed by the United States.

Britain and France have also expressed concern that the treaty may thrust an unacceptable financial burden on industrialized countries.

Kato said Japan is giving favorable consideration to signing the other major treaty, on the world's climate, which aims to stem global warming.

MITI Survey Shows More Economic Optimism

OW0306110592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—More major Japanese companies expect their business conditions to improve during the next six months, according to the results of a survey released Wednesday.

The eighth quarterly survey by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) was conducted on May 20, and showed 43 percent of the 146 major businesses polled predicted their business situations will improve in one half year.

Only 17 percent were optimistic in the previous survey carried out in February. The percentage of firms

expecting conditions to worsen in the coming six months dropped to 13 percent from 32 percent in the previous survey, it said.

The survey noted, however, that such optimism stems largely from expectations that the government will take fiscal measures in the latter half of this year rather than specific signs of an upswing in demand. It also indicated that prospects remain strong that it would take time before the current corporate moves to curtail inventories run their course and production recovers.

For the current situation, about 40 percent of the companies replied that their business conditions became worse. Among those reporting worsening conditions are the construction machinery, machine tool, electronics, and automobile sectors, the survey said. More than half answered that their present conditions remain unchanged, while electric power and city gas companies are among the 7 percent enjoying rather favorable conditions, it said.

Meanwhile, another survey showed smaller companies reported a severe business outlook.

The small business survey was conducted on May 20 by the small and medium enterprise agency. Around 30 percent of 370 small- and medium-sized companies surveyed, and about 40 percent of 94 local industrial unions polled, predicted worse business conditions in the coming six months.

Transport-Related Investment Expected To Rise

OW0306104492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan's transportation-related investment in fiscal 1992 ending next March 31 will total 4,013.4 billion yen, up 11.4 percent over the previous year, the Transport Ministry reported Wednesday. The ministry, citing its survey on about 3,000 firms at the end of March, said about 80 percent of the planned investment is for beefing up transportation capacity.

Investment will grow 13.6 percent in the railroad sector due to construction of additional railway tracks and soar 61.6 percent in the maritime transport sector, reflecting active investment in loading and unloading equipment, according to the survey. In other sectors, investment in expansion of Tokyo's international airports at Narita and Haneda is projected to more than double.

In contrast, the ministry said investment will plummet by 52.6 percent in the domestic passenger ship sector, due to lower investment in ferry construction. Investment in the coastal shipping sector will drop 24.7 percent, reflecting lower investment in the making of general cargo vessels and automobile carriers, it said.

On fund-raising measures, it said 58.4 percent of the total outlays will be borrowed from financial institutions, up 4.4 percentage points over the previous year.

Rally Urges Full Medical Care for Foreigners

OW3105105792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 (KYODO)—A number of civic groups staged a rally Sunday in Tokyo urging the Japanese Government to provide a health insurance program and full medical treatment for foreigners staying in Japan.

More than 30 groups from across the nation and many individual collaborators organized the rally, which involved about 200 people including many Asian workers.

Akira Takafuji, an authority on welfare problems for foreign workers and a professor at Tokyo's Hosei University, addressed the rally, saying, "Japan, as an economic superpower, has duties to supply emergency medical care for foreigners staying in Japan, regardless of their status here."

Justice Ministry figures show that the number of foreigners illegally residing in Japan increased 50 percent in the 10-month period between July 1990 and May 1991 to 159,828. Of the total, 106,518 were males and 53,310 females.

Government officials estimate that 90 percent of the total were working illegally in Japan.

Rally organizers said that there is an increasing number of deaths among illegal foreign workers since no medical insurance schemes are provided for them.

North Korea

'Grave Consequences' Warned if Team Spirit Resumed

SK0306035992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 2 May 92

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "An Intolerable Challenge to the Desire for Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] As has been reported, RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, publicly stated in an interview with the PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES that the United States is preparing to resume next year the Team Spirit joint military exercise which was canceled this year.

This outrageous remark by the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, officially announcing the resumption of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, is but an attempt to turn the situation on the Korean peninsula back to the period before the North-South agreement on the commitment to nonaggression, as well as the joint declaration on denuclearization. This is an intolerable challenge to the desire for peaceful reunification.

As is widely known, since 1976 until last year, the South Korean authorities have conducted the Team Spirit joint military exercises for several months every year for 16 years in accordance with U.S. strategy toward Asia.

This three-dimensional war exercise, conducted in the sky, on the ground, and at sea with the northern half of our Republic as the target of attack, mobilizes a massive number of forces capable of waging full-scale war, such as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, including nuclear weapons, and the South Korean puppet army. It is an extremely dangerous preliminary war and a nuclear test war that gravely threatens not only our national survival, but also peace and stability in Asia and the world at large.

The fact that whenever this war exercise was conducted tensions on the Korean peninsula were aggravated, causing dark clouds of war to hang heavily, and the North-South talks, that had been progressing propitiously, broke up all at once shows graphically the aggressive and dangerous nature of the Team Spirit joint exercise and how great are the consequences to which it led.

Precisely because of this, not only we, but also the broad range of peace-loving people throughout the world strongly called on the United States and the South Korean authorities to discontinue this provocative war exercise from the day the Team Spirit joint military exercise began.

When the United States and South Korea jointly announced the discontinuation of the Team Spirit joint military exercise in early January of 1992, it was natural but nevertheless we welcomed it and demanded that they discontinue this war exercise not only this year, but definitely to relax tensions on the Korean peninsula and for reunification.

It is because they recognized the fact that the Team Spirit joint military exercise has ill effects on efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification that the United States and the South Korean authorities decided to discontinue the war exercise.

That they are now preparing to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise next year shows that the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, while paying lip service to peace on the Korean peninsula and to reunification, do not actually want it, that they still remain the captives of the outdated cold war mentality, and that they are rushing along the path of aggression and war.

This also shows that they are determined to turn North-South relations that were moving in the direction of detente back to the starting point of confrontation as in the past, to invade the northern half of the Republic by aggravating tensions using the hackneyed trick of military force, and, going one step farther, to realize their wild ambitions for domination over the world.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to resume the adventurous Team Spirit war exercise next year will lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to grave consequences.

Even after they adopted and put into effect, with us, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, the South Korean authorities are raising all manner of obstacles and difficulties to the work of implementing them.

Even so, they are further accelerating their preparations for a war of northward invasion against us, the other party to the talks, with the U.S. imperialists behind the scenes. This is evidenced by the fact that they have brought a great deal of war equipment into South Korea even after they have made a commitment to nonaggression and that they have increased the defense budget for next year by 17 percent more than this year.

At a time like this, the U.S. imperialists made an outrageous public remark that they are preparing to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise next year. This will only result in encouraging those in the ruling power in South Korea, who are bent on finding a way out only in confrontation and division, to maneuver for perpetual division and a war of northward invasion.

Our people who are more acutely aware than anybody else of the dangerous nature and the consequences of the Team Spirit joint military exercise will never tolerate its resumption.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue the dangerous Team Spirit war exercise indefinitely as unanimously demanded by the people of the world. Otherwise, they will encounter stronger denunciation and rejection as the destroyer of peace and as warmaniacs.

Resumption of Team Spirit Exercises Denounced

SK0306050792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 3 Jun 92

["Scheme To Provoke Nuclear War Remains Unchanged"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—RisCassi, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, recently told a U.S. newspaper that the United States was now making preparations for the resumption next year of the "Team Spirit" joint maneuvers which have been written off this year.

Meanwhile, the South Korean rulers on June 1 called "a high-level strategic meeting on North-South relations" at which they brought up the question of "nuclear inspection" and decided to discuss "a plan to resume the temporarily suspended Team Spirit exercises next year" in case it was not solved as they wanted.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

This proves that the phrases about "confidence," "peace" and "reunification" stringed out by the United States and the South Korean authorities are all lies and the United States has not given up the criminal intention to keep South Korea under its occupation and provoke a nuclear war with it as the forward base.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers blare that they would have to resume the "Team Spirit" nuclear war gamble due to the "nuclear threat" of the North. But, this is a nonsensical hokum of a highway robber.

As we have declared more than once, we have no nuclear weapon nor have we the intention, capacity and need to develop it. Now we are undergoing a nuclear inspection on the basis of a sufficient discussion of practical procedures for the inspection with experts dispatched by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are going to resume the "Team Spirit," knowing full well the grave effect to be entailed by this nuclear war gamble on the North-South relations. This is an unpardonable anti-dialogue, anti-peace and anti- reunification crime motivated by the old confrontation concept of the era of cold war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers should take a step to renounce for good and all the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which would spoil the atmosphere of reconciliation, unity and reunification that has been created on the Korean peninsula and bring the clouds of nuclear war.

U.S. Must Give Up 'Dominationist Ambition'

SK0206105792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 2 Jun 92

["United States Must Give Up Dominationist Ambition Toward Korea, says NODONG SINMUN"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The United States must give up its anachronistic dominationist policy, looking straight into the changed reality of the Korean peninsula, urges NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed article headlined "Dominationist Policy of the Imperialists and the Korean Peninsula", the paper says:

The dominationist ambition of the United States finds concentric manifestation in its Korea policy.

The U.S. imperialists invariably regard it as the main target of their anti-socialist strategy and Asia-Pacific strategy to overpower the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stifle the socialism of Korean style.

Accordingly, the United States is more viciously conducting its anti-DPRK campaign in two directions.

The first is to send the wind of socalled "liberal democracy" into it so as to create social confusion and split and disintegrate it from within and the second is to overpower it with strength while resorting to military threat against it by clinging to the policy of a showdown of strength.

While trying to isolate the DPRK on the international scene by spreading the ridiculous fiction of "human rights violation" and "nuclear development", the United States, under this pretext, is seeking to keep hold on South Korea and gain mastery over it by force of arms.

It is directly related with such moves that after the effectuation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization, the United States, while stating it "welcomes" the North-South dialogue and reconciliation for the detente on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, is instigating the South Korean authorities behind the scene not to promote the North- South talks for their implementation.

Still more grave is the fact that it suspended the plan of U.S. troops pullout from South Korea and continues staging war exercises against the North while reinforcing the armament of the U.S. Forces and the puppet army.

The United States still pursues the policy of a showdown of strength on the Korean peninsula, though it is talking about the end of the cold war.

So long as the United States refuses to give up its dominationist ambition toward Korea, there can be no change in its Korea policy.

Dominationism must be rejected as a counter-historic current against the trend of our age toward independence.

U.S. Holds Military Exercises in South on 1 Jun

SK0306055492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets staged a joint aerial and ground strike exercise simulating a preemptive strike at the North in the sky above South Korea on June 1, according to military sources.

Mobilized in the war exercise staged for many hours above Chongju, Anmyon Islet and Yongdong according to the operational script of the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command were formations of U.S. nuclear-capable fighter-bombers and pursuit assault planes based in Japan proper and the Pacific and warplanes of various types of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the puppet air force, more than 250 all told.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists mobilized as many as 70 fighter-bombers and observation planes in

an aerial warfare exercise to seize the command of the air and increase the coordinating capacity between warplanes of different types in the sky above Chunchon, Yanggu and West Sea.

In another development, the U.S. imperialists staged an exercise of moving more than 10 transport planes at the U.S. Air Force bases in South Korea to logistic bases and operational zones.

On June 1, over 20 armed helicopters and transport helicopters of the puppet army were flown to the central and western sectors of the front for exercises of missile strike at targets in the North side's area of the Demilitarized Zone and an airlifting exercise.

More than 600 warplanes participated in the exercises on June 1 alone.

Joint Exercises Hinder N-S Agreement Realization

SK0206045992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 29 May 92

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "An Act Trampling Underfoot the Spirit of the Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Even today when the North-South agreement has entered a stage of implementation after being adopted and put into effect between the North and South, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets still maliciously cling to their maneuver of war exercises aimed at invading the northern half of the Republic. According to military sources, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets conducted on 27 May another large-scale joint aerial war exercise simulating a northward invasion in the skies above South Korea. [passage omitted]

The reckless war exercises conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not only wantonly violated the spirit of the North-South agreement, but they also constitute a vicious challenge to all the people that hope for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Now that the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange and the joint declaration on denuclearization have been adopted and put into effect between the North and South, our fellow countrymen now hope that tensions on the Korean peninsula will be relaxed and will lead to reunification.

The North and South, which have remained in a state of confrontation with guns drawn at each other for decades even though they are populated by consanguineous people, have committed themselves to nonaggression and have declared the denuclearization. As a result, a breakthrough has in fact been produced for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

At stake is what kind of attitude and stand the North and South will take on implementing the agreement to which they have committed themselves before the entire population and the people of the world.

The South Korean authorities, however, have kept their confrontational policy in place in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and are advancing along the road of aggravating tensions. Their act cannot be construed other than the maneuvers of those who want not peace but war, not reunification but perpetual division.

South Korea's previous dictators, too, branded the 4 July joint statement as something untrustable even before the ink dried and strained the situation by kicking up commotions of war exercises for northward invasion, thereby greatly disappointing the fellow countrymen who longed for reunification.

The war exercise maneuvers the South Korean authorities conduct daily in South Korea with the U.S. imperialists show that they are treading in the footsteps of their previous dictators and that they have not abandoned their wild ambitions for northward invasion. It is also out of such an insidious objective that the South Korean authorities are deliberately delaying the implementation of the North-South agreement.

The case in point is the fourth meeting of the North-South Military Committee to the North-South high-level talks held on 25 May. At this meeting, the South side brought up what is known as the draft of an annexed agreement that contains non-essential issues, with no basic items reflected in the North-South agreement included, and refused to accept our side's reasonable and fair proposals.

The South side persistently refused to accept some of our proposals on banning the reinforcement of troops inside the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], on banning all manner of patrols, and on banning participation in any kind of use of force and aggression acts by foreign countries.

In fact, this is the same as stating that the South will keep reinforcing the aggression forces in the MDL, committing espionage activities, and actively taking part in executing the U.S. imperialists' war policy by conducting war exercises for northward invasion.

The behavior of the South Korean authorities who are running amok in their preparations for a war of northward invasion even after committing themselves to nonaggression can never be condoned under any circumstances.

If the South Korean authorities are interested in national peace and reunification, they should not put the brakes on implementing the agreement, stop building the military, and take the road of disarmament.

If those despicable people stand in the way of implementing the agreement while pursuing a confrontational policy, they will never be able to avoid denunciation at home and abroad as warmaniacs and anti-reunification elements.

Kim Il-song Receives Yasir 'Arafat Message

SK0206002692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 28 May 92

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, president of Palestinian state and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in reply to the respected and beloved leader's message of solidarity on the week of support for the Palestinian people's struggle. The reply message is as follows:

Pyongyang,
Your Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK president.
To Your Excellency Comrade President Kim Il-song,
I extend revolutionary greetings.

On behalf of our Palestinian people, members of the PLO Executive Committee, my brothers, and on my own behalf, I express deep appreciation to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to your militant party and the friendly government and people of your country and your excellency for your comradely message of solidarity sent to us on the week of support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

On 15 May, the anniversary of Palestine's occupation, the DPRK expressed firm solidarity with and a principled position on the just struggle which our people are waging under the leadership of the PLO, their one and only legitimate representative. This is very important. This also consolidates our people's determination to wage courageous national resistance and an honorable uprising to bring to an end Israel's occupation of their land and sacred places and to recover the right to return to their motherland and achieve independence, the right to create an independent Palestinian state whose capital would be holy al-Quds, and various other national rights.

On this occasion, I express my firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the people of the two countries which are being further consolidated over time will be continuously strengthened and developed in compliance with common interests and the cause of peace, justice, and freedom in the world.

The friendly Korean people have struggled for decades to achieve Korea's reunification, their noble goal. Your Excellency has brought about great achievements on the road toward Korea's reunification. I confirm our absolute support for Your Excellency's efforts to peacefully achieve Korea's reunification.

I wish Your Excellency a long life, good health, and happiness. I also wish your country's friendly people endless progress and prosperity under Your Excellency's leadership.

I express sincere appreciation to Your Excellency and your country's friendly people.

Carry out the revolution until victory!

Yasir 'Arafat, president of Palestinian state and chairman of the PLO Executive Council
21 May 1992, Tunis

Message Sent to South on Timing of Women's Forum

SK0306120492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairwoman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and permanent member of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, today sent a telephone message to Yi U-chong, former vice-chairperson of the National Council of Christian Churches; Yi Hyo-chae, former chairperson of the Federation of Women's Organisations; and Yun Chong-ok, co-representative of the Council of Measures on the Problem of "Volunteers Corps", of South Korea in connection with the preparations for the third forum on "Peace in Asia and Role of Women".

The message said:

We have decided to agree to the proposal of your side and Japanese side to postpone the date of the forum till early September, taking into consideration the unavoidable circumstances of the Japanese side.

And we have no other opinion regarding the topics of the forum "Great National Unity and Women's Role," "Japan's Aggression of and Rule Over Korea and Post-War Compensation" and "Ensuring of Peace and Women's Role" proposed by your side and Japanese side.

What remains to be done as regards the preparations for the forum is to fix the date of the forum and decide on the number of the members of each delegation to the forum and on their eligibility and way of their selection, we think.

In this connection we think it advisable for representatives of women in the North and the South to come into touch with each other at a proper time and have a working consultation over this matter at Panmunjom as was the case with the Seoul forum last year.

Defector From Seoul Interviewed

SK3005104292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—Yi Yong-hun, head of the judicial office under the Seoul District Lawyers' Association of South Korea who has come over to the northern half of Korea was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on May 30.

Before his defection from South Korea, Yi Yong-hun, 44, lived in Sokchon-tong, Songpa district of Seoul, and had studied law at the law college of Chungang University for three years from 1967.

While working at the law office and other occupation in South Korea, he has come to realise that the South Korean society is corrupted, he said, and went on:

It is no more than a fantastic daydream to enjoy the spirit of the nation and defend its dignity in the land of South. I have clearly realised that its root cause lies in the U.S. wild ambition to remain in and dominate South Korea for an indefinite period.

In the course of reading books contrasting the South with the North and deliberately listening to the radio of the North, I came to know that the North is a socialist welfare state where the spirit and traditions of the nation remain as they were and independent politics and self-supporting economy have been established.

Referring to the human rights conditions in South Korea, he exposed the scandals of the South Korean Ministry of Justice. He said: The South Korean society in which those with money are innocent and those with no money are found guilty is a wasteland of human rights.

He pointed out that the South Korean authorities have not abolished the "National Security Law" which defines the northern half of Korea, the fellow countrymen, as "enemy", even after the North-South agreement was adopted.

The number of crimes committed by the U.S. troops present in South Korea increases every year as the South Korean authorities and the Ministry of Justice connive at them, not fully exercising the investigatory and judicial rights, he said, declaring:

The reason why the United States is advertising the North as a "nuclear state" is to create an atmosphere of leaving the present state of armistice as it is under the pretext of the problem of nuclear inspection, use the southern land as its permanent military base by bringing the "wartime support agreement" into success and, notably, justify the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

The centripetal point of our country's national reunification is the great President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il who have absolute authority, he stressed.

South Student Groups Adopt Joint Resolution 30 May

SK0106110892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0515 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—A political consultative meeting of students of the North and the South for peace and independent reunification of the country was held at Hanyang University in Seoul on May 30. Present there were some 40,000 students of South Korea and Donald Rampolo, delegate of the Pan-African Student Council of the Republic of South Africa.

A joint resolution of the political cosultative meeting of students of the North and the South for peace and the independent reunification of the country which had been agreed upon between the Korean Students Committee (KSC) and the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution says that the division of the country was never what the Korean nation desired, but it was forced upon it by the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and the Korean people are undergoing pains from it. We are now renewing our resolution of firm solidarity to drive away the U.S. imperialists by the strength of the nation of 70 million in the North, the South and overseas and shape our destiny by our own wisdom, the resolution says, and goes on:

The students in the North and the South will wage a vigorous struggle to agree upon and confirm the formula of reunification through confederacy.

The KSC and Chondaehyop will arrange a political consultative meeting of the Pan-national Coalition of Students for Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) at the second grand festival for reunification this year and wage an actual struggle to agree upon and confirm confederacy as the only formula of reunification of the students in the North and the South.

Through this struggle and its conversion into a massive struggle, we will develop it to a struggle demanding the convocation of a political consultative meeting for national reunification.

We will invigorate the struggle in North and South Korea for getting the U.S. forces out of South Korea and denuclearizing the Korean peninsula.

There is no need for the U.S. forces to stay in South Korea any longer under the pretext of taking charge of the operational zone in South Korea at present when the Soviet Union collapsed and to insist on their continued presence in South Korea after an agreement on nonaggression was reached between the North and the South cannot be construed otherwise than an expedience to carry out the political and military intention of the U.S. imperialists.

Notably the U.S. imperialists refuse the kernel of the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula such as ban on the introduction of nuclear weapons and put pressure on nuclear inspection of the North, demanding "principle of reciprocity" and "principle of inspection of same number". We students will counter this with strong warning and determined struggle.

The joint resolution calls for a powerful struggle of the students in the North, the South and overseas to bring to a success without fail the third pan-national rally, the

second grand festival of students for reunification and formation of Pomchonghaknyon.

Pomchonghaknyon, it declares, is organized not at the "instigation" or "back-stage operation" of someone but by the independent initiative and resolution of the students to advance daringly as the master of a reunified country.

The South Korean authorities showed their anti-reunification stance by demanding of the North the "disssolution of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and Pomchonghaknyon" and "cancellation of the plan to hold a pan- national rally" at the 7th inter-Korean high-level talks and on other occasions and resorting to suppression of their leading figures.

Defying any suppression and difficulties, we will bring to a success without fail the third pan-national rally, the second grand festival for reunification and formation of Pomchonghaknyon by our own strength and expand the scope of the on-going exchange of letters, establishment of sisterly relations, diverse invitation and visit to the North between students of the North and the South and thus exalt the consciousness of solidarity and great national unity.

South Korea

Official Comments on U.S.-North Talks' Results

SK0306020292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States failed to reach agreement on the nuclear issue at their 23rd counselor-level negotiations in Beijing late last month, a high-ranking government official said Wednesday.

The U.S.-North Korean talks were held shortly after South and North Korea hit a snag in their negotiations for simultaneous inspections of nuclear facilities and installations in each other's territory on May 27, official said.

At the Beijing meeting, North Korea reacted strongly against U.S. demands that South and North Korea had to conduct mutual inspections in addition to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The United States had made it clear that North Korea could not hope to improve relations with Washington unless the South-North Korean mutual inspections got under way, the official said, requesting anonymity.

"Because of the strong reaction North Korea has shown, there is a really serious concern that the nuclear issue may be back to the drawing board," the official said.

The United States was expected to make an official announcement on its latest contact with North Korea after analyzing the change in North Korea's attitude and consulting with the South Korean Government, he said.

At the 22nd U.S.-North Korean counselor-level contact in Beijing on April 9, the U.S. Government confirmed that it would maintain regular high-level official contacts with North Korea to improve relations on condition that Pyongyang resolved the nuclear issue.

Tokyo, Seoul Agree on Need for DPRK Inspection

SK0206023092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan have agreed that Tokyo-Pyongyang relations should not progress unless North Korea accepts inter-Korean nuclear inspection.

The two countries have also agreed to work together so inter-Korean nuclear inspection can be conducted as soon as possible.

Vice Foreign Minister No Chang-hui and Japanese Ambassador Noboru Nakahira, chief delegate to the Tokyo-Pyongyang diplomatic normalization talks, agreed on these points in talks Monday [1 June], Ministry officials said.

No reiterated his government's position that North Korea must accept inter-Korean nuclear inspection on top of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection. Without it, he told Nakahira, North Korea-Japan relations should not make any progress.

He emphasized that South Korea, Japan and the United States should take joint steps to deter North Korea's nuclear weapons development, the officials said.

Nakahira said Tokyo stressed the importance of inter-Korean inspection at the seventh North Korea-Japan diplomatic normalization talks last month.

He said his government will keep pressing North Korea on South Korea's demand for the inter-Korean nuclear inspection, according to the officials.

The talks were part of South Korea's efforts to gain international support for realizing inter-Korean nuclear inspection.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok met with Ronald Lehman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and they reaffirmed their positions that North Korea must agree to both IAEA and inter-Korean inspection in order to completely dispel suspicions about its atomic weapons development.

Further on Agreement

OW0206125992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 KYODO—Japan and South Korea agreed Tuesday on the importance of realizing mutual inspections of nuclear facilities in North and South Korea.

No Chang-hui, former South Korean ambassador to the United Nations and now deputy foreign minister, stressed the importance of North Korea complying both with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) nuclear inspections and inter-Korean checks agreed to earlier this year. Noboru Nakahira, Tokyo's chief delegate to normalization talks with Pyongyang, said he would use the negotiations to urge North Korea to submit its facilities to inspections by the South Koreans.

A seven-member IAEA inspection team is currently investigating nuclear facilities and materials listed in a report submitted to the Vienna-based organization May 6. But, inter-Korean talks to realize separate nuclear checks have been stalemated over guidelines and are unlikely to be conducted this month as was earlier expected.

North Korea has reportedly demanded that South Korea open its military bases and U.S. military installations to inspections, but has refused to reciprocate. It has also reportedly refused to permit short-notice "challenge inspections" of its facilities.

Maritime Police Seize Two Chinese Fishing Boats

SK0306013392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Yochon, June 3 (YONHAP)—Four Chinese trawlers encroached upon Korean territorial waters 14 miles south of Sori Island, South Cholla Province, Tuesday and two of them were seized by maritime police patrol boats.

The two other vessels fled to the open seas when six patrol boats dispatched by the Chungmu and Yosu maritime police forces started an intercept operation.

The Chinese trawlers came near the No. 11 Kumhwa-ho, which was catching eel South of Sori, breaking its nets and equipment, a maritime police spokesman said.

The boats were being towed to Chungmu Port and each was reported to have around 10 crew members.

The maritime police would notify the Chinese Trade Representative Office in Seoul of the violation of territorial waters and take actions against the crew prescribed by Korean law, he said.

30 Joint Research Projects Sought With Russia

SK0306071192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—The government will propose to Russia 30 new joint research projects in the second Korea-Russian Science Ministers' Meeting, opening on June 14 in Moscow, the Science-Technology Ministry said Wednesday.

Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon and Boris Saltykov, Russian minister of science, higher education and technological policy, would make a final decision on the joint research, the ministry said.

The two countries signed a science-technology agreement in December 1990 and held the first science ministers' meeting in Seoul last year, when 48 areas were selected for joint research.

Joint research is under way in 20 of the areas and in seven is deemed quite successful, the ministry said.

During the Moscow meeting, the two ministers will discuss exchanges of manpower, joint operation of a technical cooperation center and expansion of bilateral cooperation in the basic science and nuclear fields.

Also on the agenda will be establishment of a Korean company designed to absorb ultra-modern Russian technology, and Korea's participation in the International Science and Technology Center and Russia's projects for converting more than 1,500 military supplies firms into civilian industries.

Among the 30 new projects to be proposed to Russia will be development of laser glasses between the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and the Russian Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics.

Other projects will include development of iron-based safe memory alloys and its application between KIST and I.P. Bardin Central Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy, and studies on receptors as a screen for mechanism of drug action between the Genetic Engineering Research Institute of Korea and Shemyakin Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry of Russia.

Uzbek Official Initials Trade Agreements in Seoul

SK0206050492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0444 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Uzbekistan initialled agreements on trade, an investment guarantee, and science-technology cooperation, and a memorandum on visa issuance Tuesday.

Korean Assistant Foreign Minister Ho Sung and Sadik Safayev, Uzbek first deputy minister of external economic relations, did the initialling at the Foreign Ministry.

Under the trade agreement, the two countries will give each other most-favored-nation treatment in terms of tariffs and settlement of trade accounts. The two countries will also offer non-discriminatory treatment concerning imports of goods whose place of origin is the other side.

The investment guarantee pact calls for providing Korean investors in Uzbekistan national treatment and most-favored-nation treatment and vice versa. The two sides will also guarantee remittance of investment profits in the form of convertible currency.

Under the accord on science-technology cooperation, the two countries will exchange scientists and engineers, research results and information, and will carry out joint research.

The memorandum on visas will allow issuance of multiple-entry visas to journalists, employees of general trading companies and traders.

Group Reports Doubled Imports of Chinese Food

SK0206050992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea imported 133.6 million U.S. dollars of foodstuffs from China last year, 242 percent more than the previous year, the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said Tuesday.

Corn accounted for 52.6 million dollars (39.4 percent), followed by peanuts with 18.3 million dollars (13.7 percent), Chinese noodles with 16.1 million dollars (12.1 percent), bracken with 12.4 million dollars (9.3 percent) and sesame with 10.4 million dollars (7.8 percent), according to KFTA.

Corn imports were up 24 times over 1990, while imports of red beans and Chinese noodles jumped 392 percent and 266 percent, respectively.

Bracken imports fell 7.5 percent from 13.4 million dollars in 1990.

KFTA attributed the sharp increase in imports of Chinese foodstuffs to their prices, which are 19.5 percent of the prices of Korean produce of similar quality.

Agricultural Imports Rejected for Quality

SK0206073192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea regularly destroys or returns large amounts of food imported from China because it contains harmful chemicals, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry said Tuesday.

The Ministry said 58 tons of dried carrots imported from China by Samyang Agro-Marine and Co. for 112,000 U.S. dollars were sent back after 0.6 ppm of dieldrin and 0.027 ppm of endrin were found in them. The permissible level is 0.01 ppm for each chemical.

An excessive amount of EPN, an agro-chemical, was found in 676 tons of dried red pepper imported from China and Turkey by the Agriculture and Fishery Marketing Corp. for 1.2 million dollars.

BHC, a chemical which is banned in Korea, was detected in 6 tons of dried green onions from China worth 17,000 dollars, the Ministry said. The red pepper and green onions were discarded.

Some of 49 tons of tomato paste imported from China and the United States for 46,000 dollars by Lotte Samkang Co. and Seoul Heinz Co. was returned or discarded after lead was detected in it.

In April and May, 73 shipments of food, including 21 from China, 19 from Thailand and eight from the United States, worth 3.71 million dollars were ruled to be "inappropriate" by the Ministry.

And 18 tons of frozen shellfish and 500 kg of mudfish from North Korea were rejected.

DPRK Involvement in DMZ Incident Denied

SK0306014592 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0100 GMT 3 Jun 92

[ITAR-TASS/YONHAP from Moscow]

[Text] Son Song-pil, North Korean ambassador to Russia, said that ROK news reports on a clash of arms that took place in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea on 22 May are clearly provocative.

In a press conference held on 2 June in Moscow, Ambassador Son refuted ROK reports on the clash that took place about 1 km south of the northern boundary of the DMZ and insisted that three armed men wearing ROK Army uniforms died in a clash with an ROK patrol.

South's Statement on North's Attitude Praised

SK0306032292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 92 p 6

[Editorial: "North Korea Tactics on Nuclear Inspection"]

[Text] The Seoul government has come out with an unusually tough statement criticizing North Korea's insincere and uncooperative attitude on inter-Korean contacts. In particular, a spokesman for the delegation attending the South-North talks condemned in a statement Tuesday the recent infiltration into the South of a unit of armed North Korean soldiers, demanding the punishment of those who are responsible and measures to prevent the recurrence of such provocative acts against the South.

The Seoul government, in fact, has maintained for some time a weak posture in connection with the incident as

well as the ensuing boycott of a Seoul-proposed Military Armistice Commission conference, apparently out of fear that any strong protest could adversely affect the fledgling inter-Korean talks on mutual exchanges and cooperation, and especially on the Northern nuclear inspection issue.

In view of the fact that Pyongyang has taken a negative attitude toward the inter-Korean bilateral nuclear inspections, it is necessary that added international pressure be applied to the Pyongyang leadership to force them to comply with both the nuclear scrutiny by the International Atomic Energy Agency and South-North mutual inspections.

Pyongyang seems to want to avoid stricter inspections by South Korea with its compliance with the IAEA probe now under way. But the IAEA inspections being conducted on the basis of listed inspection sites and facilities are regarded as not enough to determine the facts about the suspected North Korean nuclear weapons development capability.

It is therefore indispensable for Seoul and allied nations to push ahead with the bilateral inspections, allowing probes of both military and civilian facilities on short notice called by either side. The Seoul government's policy to link future economic exchanges and inter-Korean international cooperation with these probes is quite relevant at this juncture.

North Korea's Recent 'Dangerous' Moves Denounced

SK0206035192 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 92 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is North Korea Thinking Now?"]

[Text] People say that today's international situation is characterized by detente, reconciliation, and peace. Of course, we can say that the danger of war between big powers has decreased with the end of the cold war between the East and the West in the wake of the new U.S. Pax-Americana policy, the disappearance of the Soviet Union, and the reforms in East European countries.

However, the problem is in different areas. As we see in some East European and African countries today, the danger of localized, limited warfare is still growing with the increasing discord between countries, races, and regions. The situation on the Korean peninsula is no exception.

No matter how rapidly the international situation may be changing and moving toward a trend of breaking away from the cold war, in light of the protracted confrontation between the East and the West in the past, the cold war era way of thinking has not been completely eradicated. The Korean peninsula is one of the regions where the cold war-oriented way of thinking is still rampant.

In connection with the Korean peninsula issue, it is true that the international perception that "the Korean peninsula is still a region of the cold war era" is prevalent among the people of the world even now. We do not deny this.

One of the major factors of the phenomenon of "the cold war on the Korean peninsula" is precisely North Korea's strategy toward South Korea: in other words, its manuevers to solve the Korean peninsula issue through war.

It is not a new development that U.S. Government officials and civilians involved with security affairs unanimously warned of the possibility of a dispute on the Korean peninsula, citing today's internal affairs of North Korea and its nuclear development.

North Korea's recent military moves are so foreboding that we cannot help but feel in danger. Some time ago the North Korean authorities attempted to infiltrate armed espionage agents into the South side's area, crossing the DMZ. A report by our military authorities revealed that North Korea's military moves about the time of the infiltration of the armed espionage agents were "the largest and most tense in recent years." This kind of North Korean military action is believed to probably be an order to all of its military troops deployed in the forward area of the DMZ to be in full combat readiness. Therefore, it can be easily proven that the current armed espionage infiltration incident was not a mere infiltration incident, but North Korea's strategy to test our defensive posture along the DMZ or the overall combat capability of our armed forces.

Furthermore, the North side refused to participate in the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] meeting that our side had proposed to discuss the espionage infiltration and shooting incident without giving any prior notice. Thus, North Korea has caused the MAC meeting to prove abortive for the first time in the 39 year-long history of the Military Armistice Agreement. North Korea alleged that its "refusal" to attend the MAC meeting was to boycott the ROK Army general who has become the senior member of the UN Forces side to the MAC. However, its refusal to attend the MAC meeting can be interpreted as an act to conceal the infiltration incident. North Korea's boycott to the MAC meeting is tantamount to admitting to the infiltration incident and its dangerous military moves.

Furthermore, the refusal to attend the MAC meeting is a clear violation of Article 5 of the North-South Basic Agreement which stipulates that the present Military Armistice Agreement shall be observed until peace is achieved on the Korean peninsula.

What we should clearly indicate at this stage is that we cannot eliminate our doubt that the North Korean authorities are intensifying their attempt to solve the Korean peninsula issue by means of war, running counter to North-South dialogue. However, North Korea should realize that it cannot achieve this.

CIS, Japanese Generals on North Inspections

SK0206010492 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jun 92 pp 3, 4

[Text] A four-star army general of the Commonwealth of Independent States urged North Korea yesterday to open all of its nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In a two-day four-nation arms control seminar on the Korean Peninsula, Gen. Bronislav Omelichev, first deputy director of the CIS's General Staff Department, also urged North Korea to "establish a constructive relationship with the IAEA representatives."

"One of the most important things about the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is bilateral inspections" of nuclear facilities in South and North Korea," said Omelichev in a keynote speech, echoing Seoul's proposal to Pyongyang. [quotation marks as published]

Omelichev was one of four major participants at the seminar jointly sponsored by the North Korean Studies Institute and the Social Science Research Institute of Yonsei University, convened at the Hotel Intercontinental in Seoul.

The three others were Ronald Lehman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Katsuitsi Takamoto, general secretary of the Japanese Research Institute for Peace and Security, and Rear Adm. Cho Chung-hyon, member of the Research Committee of the Korean National Defense College.

Lehman and Adm. Cho will give keynote speeches today at the seminar.

Omelichev went on to say that the CIS supports South and North Korea's pledge for a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

"In this connection, North Korea's acceptance of the IAEA inspection and South Korean President No Tae-u's declaration of denuclearization are very inspiring steps," Omelichev said.

Omelichev also called for exchange of military information between Seoul and Pyongyang, the establishment of direct telephone lines between top military officials of the two sides, the cessation of the joint U.S.-South Korea Team Spirit military exercises and the invitation of observers to military exercises.

"Only these steps would enable a large-scale conference between Seoul and Pyongyang to be convened" on the reduction of troops, Omelichev said.

Noting that the nuclear issue is the essential problem in arms control, the CIS general stressed the need for nuclear nonproliferation.

"Nuclear nonproliferation is one of our policies for security in the Asia-Pacific area. The others include the establishment of nuclear-free zones, the strengthening of military confidence and the aggressive reduction of arms except for weapons essential for defense," he said.

Gen. Tsukamoto of Japan suggested a countermeasure against North Korea's nuclear weapons development and possession of chemical weapons.

North Korea's chemical weapons could cause damage equivalent to that by nuclear weapons, and North Korea should abolish its chemical weapons and stop the development of nuclear weapons, Tsukamoto said.

Last December, North Korea agreed to a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula and in January signed the nuclear safety agreement.

But its obscure willingness to allow international or mutual inspection of nuclear facilities aggravates distrust of North Korea, he said.

The ratio of troops to total population is 1.66 percent for South Korea and 4.7 percent for North Korea. Having over one percent troops is an overburden, he said.

Defense expenditure in peacetime is optimal when it constitutes 3-4 percent of the gross national product. But in 1989 the ratio was 4.7 percent for South Korea and 20-25 percent for North Korea, said Tsukamoto.

He said the first stage for mutual arms reduction should be the end of developing nuclear weapons and abandoning chemical weapons, plus promoting mutual confidence building.

Minister Criticizes North

SK0106091592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—Information Minister Choe Chang-yun said Monday that North Korea's rejection of inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspection was part of an attempt to "cover up" their development of nuclear weapons.

"Because inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) can hardly be thorough, it will be difficult to dig out concealment and movement of the North's nuclear facilities without mutual inspections," Choe said.

Choe, the official government spokesman, made the remarks at a dinner he hosted for participants of a Korea-U.S. symposium held under the aegis of the Korea Society of International Relations.

By rejecting nuclear inspection, North Korea violated a pledge in the joint declaration of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, which went into force in February, he said.

The rejection also stemmed from a scheme to remove the U.S. nuclear umbrella over South Korea and break up the alliance between South Korea and the United States, he said.

"In particular, the recent intrusion of armed North Korean soldiers into the southern sector of the Demilitarized Zone testifies that North Korea is employing a double-faced strategy of dialogue and provocation," Choe said.

He charged that the North's refusal to attend a Military Armistice Commission meeting to investigate the intrusion was a violation of the basic South-North agreement and the armistice agreement.

He said the government would continue to promote the projected reunions of separated families in August and the South-North prime ministerial talks regardless of North Korean intransigence.

"This is because chances for dialogue and peace are too precious to miss. We shouldn't be misunderstood for tolerating their provocation," Choe said.

Police Investigate Funding Behind Student Group

SK0306055992 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 92 p 3

[Text] Police began an investigation of the National Council of Student Representatives, or Chongdaehyop yesterday, to determine whether it is connected with third parties offering financial support.

An estimated 1.5 billion won was spent for the gathering of over 60,000 students for the two-day commemorative event to mark the sixth anniversary of Chongdaehyop at Hanyang University in eastern Seoul, police said.

"It is unbelievable for Chondaehyop as a student alliance to have been able to come up with the huge amounts of money in the organization of the two-day rally," a National Police Administration spokesman said.

Police suspect the nation's largest student alliance is financially supported by publishers and owners of bookstores dealing with Marx-Leninist books.

"Without financial support from outside, it would be impossible for students to gather such a huge amount of money," the police officer added.

Among the 60,000 students brought together at the Hanyang campus, 45,000 used chartered buses or trains to reach Seoul, the officer said.

For the two-day celebrations, organizers ordered about 200,000 lunch boxes at a price 2,000 won apiece, police noted.

The students used tens of million won to produce a massive wall painting, hundreds of flags and tens of thousands of colorful pamphlets for the event, police assumed.

Police also believe that students used regular-size steel pipes and wooden clubs not available in the markets.

"Without using any firebombs, militant students armed with steel pipes and wooden clubs easily assaulted full-clad riot troopers," said the officer who described Sunday's student tactic as "urban guerrilla warfare."

On Sunday, about 20,000 radicals who leaked through the police cordon of the Hanyang campus gathered in downtown areas to fiercely clash with riot police.

In the sporadic clashes, militant students were able to overpower the riot troopers.

"It was the fiercest showdown of militant students ever and the students were more like soldiers being controlled by a command post," he added.

The police probe is also centered on revealing how the student leaders brought in a tape recording to relay message from Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the North Korea Committee for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland, and Mun Kyong-nam, chairman of the North Korean student committee.

Police said student leaders issued a joint statement on national reunification in sympathy with North Korea's confederate system.

First Economic Advisory Board Session Opens

SK0206072992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u presided over the first session of the Economic Advisory Board Tuesday and discussed policy direction in the changing economic environment.

No first came up with the idea of establishing a permanent economic advisory board when he reshuffled his cabinet March 30. But he decided instead to convene meetings of top leaders in various fields from time to time to seek their advice.

At the meeting, attended by former Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and former Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Kim Chong-in, No said the government intends to pursue a steady growth based on a stable economic foundation after consulting with leaders representing various segments of the country.

No said the nation's economy has gone through a transitional period and had to pay the price. But the economy is showing signs of improvement as a result of the government's efforts to strengthen competitiveness of the manufacturing industry, build more infrastructure and cool down domestic demand.

"It is a matter of time," he added, "for our economy to be revitalized if we keep up this trend and everybody works a little bit harder."

Also on hand at the meeting held at the presidential office of Chongwadae were Son Sang-mo, chairman of

the Dongbu Group's manufacturing division, Kim Sun-hong, chairman of the Kia Group, and Choe U-sok, editor-in-chief of the CHUNGANG ECONOMIC DAILY.

President No Views Economic Policy, Reform

SK0106043192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u says the government is exerting substantial efforts for economic reform to help ease the concentration of economic strength in business groups.

In an exclusive interview with the NAEWOE ECONOMIC DAILY, marking the third anniversary of the revival of the newspaper Sunday [31 May], No said the government would push its policy aimed at curbing real estate speculation by big enterprises and unfair business transactions and enhancing competitive strength.

Since many firms had become large and their businesses diverse, it was desirable to separate their ownership and management in order to operate them more effectively, the president said.

Commenting on the principle of separation of business and politics, No said: "We should not forget the historical lesson that collusion of business and politics not only corrupts politicians but also ruins the country's economy."

The president said the government would support businesses, especially small- and medium-sized companies, with financial, taxational and technological assistance for the improvement of their competitive strength.

Capital would be allowed to increase for banks largely catering to small- and medium-sized firms and the government would invest more in the credit guarantee funds, No added.

Evaluating his administration's performance on economic affairs , No said the 6th Republic had achieved more since it had carried out economic policies while pushing democratization of the country at the same time. Economic advancement under past administrations was achieved at the expense of democratization, he pointed out.

The country has been paying a great deal for democratization, but No said he believed the sacrifices would be a firm foundation for the country as it tried to join the ranks of the advanced nations.

Yi Chong-chan Initiates Move for New Party

SK0306032592 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 92 p 2

[By staff reporter Sim Chae-yun]

[Text] Talk is prevalent about the possibility of the rise of a new political party made up of senior politicians from the former ruling and opposition camps, and independent lawmakers, riding on the people's expectations of a new politics putting an end to the era of the so-called two Kims.

Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] who boycotted his party's presidential nomination race is initiating the move for a new party.

Yi plans to achieve a pan-national alliance by embracing figures in all fields and at all levels in a bid to engage in a fierce fight against the established ruling and opposition parties represented by the two Kims in the presidential elections late this year.

The two Kims are Kim Yong-sam, DLP executive chairman and presidential candidate, and Kim Tae-chung, leader and also presidential nominee of the opposition Democratic Party [DP].

Since Yi boycotted the nomination race just two days before the national convention on May 19, he has made a series of behind-the-scenes contacts with some noted former oppositionists, independent lawmakers and leaders of the progressive social organizations to urge them to help him found the new party to serve as a vehicle for his presidential ambitions.

Yi recently declared he would not remain within the DLP as a minority force, hinting he would create a new party of his own. He also clarified that he felt very sorry about the fact that the two Kims will be locking horns again against each other in the presidential election, heralding catastrophic regional confrontation.

He hinted at initiating a move against the two Kims by saying, "It is time for the people to rally momentum to prevent the two Kims' confrontation in an alliance of all the social organizations."

To dramatize his plan, Yi met with Yi Min-u, Yi Chol-sung and Ko Chae-chong and Yu Chi-song, all of whom are former opposition leaders and opponents of to the two Kims. They were reported to have responded positively.

Yi also had a secret contact with a stalwart politician Chong Ho-yong elected in Taegu city to request him for cooperation. Earlier, the general-turned-lawmaker indicated he would help Yi found the new party when he said, "I will seriously consider that matter once Yi begins materializing his plan by leaving the party."

After meeting with Yi, Chong visited Yi Chol-sung to urge him to help Yi create the new party. Yi also made a visit to former Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik who worked as the chairman of Yi Chong-chan camp during the campaign period for the nomination competition.

Chong, President No Tae-u's classmate in the Korea Military Academy, was recently named as the chairman of the Fraternity of Independent Lawmakers composed of nine independents when it was inaugurated May 30.

The fraternity includes Yi Chae-hwan, Yi Sang-chae, Kang Chang-hui, Song Mu-yong, Ho Hwa-pyong, Kim Sang-ku and Cho Chin-hyong.

Chong has been on sour terms with the President since he was forced to quit his Assembly seat to take responsibility for the mass killing during the popular uprising in Kwangju city in 1980.

Chong also had to drop out of the race for the Assembly by-election due to suppression by the government agency and was forced to live in virtual exile in the United States.

Yi's camp is also alluring some prominent figures in progressive social press groups, such as Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice and Hungsadan, a nationalistic fraternity for the promotion of the patriotic spirit, in a move to upgrade the new party's image.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Daily Holds U.S. Responsible for Bangkok Unrest

BK0206133392 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 21 May 92 p 6

[Editorial: "The U.S. Responsibility in the Thai Unrest"]

[Text] Compared with the bloody incident at the Tiananmen Square in Beijing, the Thai military's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Bangkok a few days ago was more brutal and ruthless. However, what astonished international political observers was the reactions of Western countries, especially the United States, to the Thai military's brutality against its own people. These countries' reactions to the Bangkok and Tiananmen Square bloodbath were conspicuously different.

Following the bloodshed at Tiananmen Square, Western countries strongly condemned Beijing as a irresponsible regime and imposed economic and trade sanctions against that country. However, such strong reactions were absent in the Bangkok case. The Department of State in Washington merely issued a statement calling for an end to the unrest and brutality. The British Foreign Ministry in London also adopted the same posture.

Such reactions indeed reflect the Western double standard toward a similar issue. The people's movements at Tiananmen Square and in Bangkok have the same objective—both are aimed at upholding democracy. Why does one movement receive support, while the other does not?

The answer is that the PRC with its continued communist ideology is obviously an enemy of Western countries. Strongly-worded statements had therefore indiscriminately been hurled at the communist regime.

In contrast, the military regime in Bangkok is seen as a friend even though it has risen to power through undemocratic means. But this view is hardly surprising. Western countries are, directly or indirectly, responsible to the recent unrest in Bangkok. The United States in particular cannot avoid this responsibility because if it had not recognized Suchinda Khraprayun as prime minister, Thailand would not have become chaotic. That country would have had a civilian government with an elected member of parliament as prime minister. But under the pretext that Suchinda's appointment as prime minister is not against that country's Constitution, the United States has endorsed his appointment.

Besides, in a move to facilitate Suchinda's appointment, the United States had earlier launched a campaign to discredit the reputation of a member of parliament supported by five political parties to become the country's new prime minister.

Such a move clearly shows the United States' evil intention to disrupt Thai political life. This superpower has indeed paved the way for political instability in that country. Washington apparently wants to set political leaders against military leaders in that country so Thailand will undergo upheavals and has no time to think about economic development. As such, Thailand will continue to be a weak and poor country which will never become an economic rival to the United States.

As a superpower, the United States' irresponsible action on this issue is deplorable. It is also a bad and shameful example given by a country which has installed itself as international police.

Minister Returns From 17-Day Tour of CIS, Iran

BK0206151092 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Malaysia will provide technical training program and advice on privatization to four Islamic republics of the CIS. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said the agreement was reached in his talks with leaders of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan during his official visits to these republics. The four Islamic republics are interested in learning the Malaysian privatization program in order to introduce similar systems in their countries and join the world's open market.

The foreign minister said this to reporters at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport on his return from 17-day official visits to the four Islamic republics, Russia, and Iran. He noted that the leaders of these countries had also welcomed Malaysia's involvement in their privatization program.

Talks Begin With SRV on Spratlys Issue

BK0306075692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0705 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Vietnam today began their first talks on cooperation in the development of overlapping territorial areas here.

"We hope the meeting could achieve some results," Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ahmad Kamil Jaafar said.

Ahmad Kamil told reporters that Malaysia and Vietnam had agreed to solve their claims over overlapping continental shelf through negotiation.

Earlier, Ahmad Kamil, who is leading a 15-member Malaysian delegation to the three-day talks, chaired the morning session.

Vu Khoan, the vice minister for foreign affairs leads Vietnam's eight-member team to the talks.

Ahmad Kamil said Vu Khoan's opening remarks at the meeting that both countries were now in the "golden age" of their bilateral relations would make it easier to resolve the claims.

He said Malaysia and Indonesia would meet next month to discuss Indonesia's claims over the Ligitan and Sipadan islands off Sabah.

Vu Khoan said the Malaysia-Vietnam talks would only discuss claims over overlapping territorial areas in the Gulf of Thailand.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Invites Factions to Special Meeting

BK0206123592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Jun 92

[1 June message from Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Son Sann, chairman of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party; Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean faction; Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC Party—read by announcer]

[Text] Excellencies, Highness: Over the past few days the situation in our motherland was seriously aggravated due to the attempts by certain Cambodian forces to seize positions in our provinces and the difficulty created especially between a certain Cambodian faction and the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] leadership. In connection with this matter, the representatives of some superpowers that are friendly to us have urged me to invite Your Excellencies and Your Highness to meet with me in a meeting of responsible Khmer leaders so as to solve together, if possible, all the problems that constitute major obstacles to the implementation of Phase Two of the Paris peace accord signed on 23 October 1991, and that have endangered the lives of thousands of our innocent people, let alone making it impossible for us to rehabilitate law and order, reconstruct the motherland, and hold general elections in April or May 1993.

The Cambodian crisis, which blocks not only our country's democratization and national reconciliation efforts, but also the process of peace in Cambodia, will be raised for discussion by the UN Security Council should we fail to solve it within the next 10 days. For this reason, I am duty-bound to invite all three of Your Excellencies and Your Highness to the Khemarin Palace on 4 June 1992, at 1700, to attend a political meeting with me in a special inter-Khmer session.

Excellencies and Highness, please accept my highest and most profound regards and affection.

Phnom Penh 1 June 1992
Signed—Norodom Sihanouk

Sihanouk Urges Khmer Rouge To Stop 'Stalling'

BK0206064592 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0415 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 2—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) has demanded Khmer Rouge to cease stalling the Cambodian peace plan.

In a message sent Monday to the Democratic Kampuchea Party (Khmer Rouge), Prince Sihanouk outlines: "As president of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, I express my profound regret over the recent act of DKP-NADK (Democratic Kampuchea Party and National Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea) toward His Excellency Mr. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of U.N. general secretary and head of the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia]."

"Would you mind allowing me to address you this special message with the following aims:

"First, you are requested to make unreserved efforts to free access to His Excellency Yasushi Akashi and UNTAC for entering all parts of the zone under your control thus conforming to the spirit of the Paris peace accord signed on October 23, 1991.

"Second, provide all necessary conditions for the process [words indistinct] the cantonment, the demobilisation and disarmament of Cambodian armed forces.

"Third, totally put an end to all armed incidents in all parts of our country."

Prince Sihanouk's message intervened in the subsequent refusals made by Khmer Rouge to take advantage before the start of Phase Two announced by the U.N.

Khmer Rouge Said Uncooperative at Military Meet

BK0306041992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] At 0900 on 30 May, the level-two Mixed Military Working Group [MMWG] held its meeting under the chairmanship of Major General Michel Loridon, deputy commander of the forces of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. Representatives of the four Cambodian parties' armies present at the meeting were: Brigadier General (Mol Roeut) from the People's Army of the State of Cambodia [SOC]; Brig. Gen. (Uon Bunthi) from the Army of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC]; Colonel (Lai Bunsong) from the Army of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]; and Col. (Mong Kimthuon) from the Khmer Rouge faction.

According to a senior military official who participated in the meeting, the gathering importantly discussed and reviewed the outcome of the activities carried out by all

the parties in preparation for implementation of Phase Two of the cease-fire. These activities include handing over by all the parties to UNTAC at each regroupment center lists concerning the number of their troops, armaments, and ammunition; putting up mine-warning signposts; setting up checkpoints along the borders adjoining Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos; issuing by all the parties of notices to their respective troops on the beginning of Phase Two of the cease-fire; presenting reports to UNTAC on the presence of foreign forces in Cambodia; and resolving banditry problems that can ensue from the troop regroupment and demobilization.

Brig. Gen. (Mol Roeut), representing the SOC Army, presented a detailed report on the result of preparations for implementation of Phase Two of the cease-fire, saying on the handing over of the list of the military strength and armaments and ammunition at each regroupment center that we have reported 20 positions of regional forces and five commands in various regions and provinces [words indistinct]. And after receiving 20,000 mine-warning signposts from the UNTAC, we have distributed them to various units of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], and the process of putting up the signposts has achieved remarkable success. As for other tasks, such as informing the troops about application of Phase Two 0f the cease-fire, the general indicated that General Tie Banh, defense minister of the SOC, on 30 May made a special statement to the officers and rank and file of the CPAF on the beginning of Phase Two of the cease-fire. Maj. Gen. Loridon praised the SOC for the report and enthusiastically welcomed the results it achieved.

Brig. Gen. (Mol Roeut) also pointed out that we have already fulfilled every task. But the most serious difficulty we have come across so far is that the Khmer Rouge faction continues to conduct activities against the people and the SOC Army. As a matter of fact, on 30 May they unleashed raids on our regroupment positions in Kulen District of Preah Vihear Province.

At the meeting, the representatives of the FUNCINPEC and KPNLF Armies also took the floor in turn to report on their results, with the exception of the Khmer Rouge representative who did not report in detail on his faction's outcomes but further maintained the faction's previous attitude. The Khmer Rouge representative demanded that 20-30 more UNTAC troops as well as two Khmer Rouge representatives be reinforced at each checkpoint along the eastern border and persistently asked the Vietnamese Government to submit detailed reports on the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Concerning the Khmer Rouge violations in Kulen District on 30 May, the Khmer Rouge representative claimed they had not yet received any report on the matter.

With regard to the Khmer Rouge representative's statement, Gen. Loridon said Mr. Yasushi Akashi and Gen. John Sanderson, commander of the UNTAC forces, had already paid maximum attention to the issue of the Vietnamese forces' presence in Cambodia, and checkpoints along the eastern border had already been established sufficiently.

Concerning the demand by the Khmer Rouge representative to add 20-30 more UNTAC troops to each checkpoint along the eastern border, Gen. Loridon did not agree on the grounds that UNTAC needs to deploy its remaining battalion along the western border and that those UNTAC staff posted along the eastern border are fully capable of performing their tasks. In addition, he added, UNTAC has established two groups of investigators for making inquiries and accepting complaints about the presence of foreign forces in Cambodia. Gen. Loridon also asked all the parties to provide him information on the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, but he received nothing from any of them, including the Khmer Rouge faction which is the plaintiff.

On the violation by the Khmer Rouge in Kulen District of Preah Vihear Province on 30 May, Gen. Loridon requested the Khmer Rouge to launch an immediate inquiry into the matter and give him a report within 24 hours. He also asked the Khmer Rouge to end such breaches without delay.

Regarding the deployment of UNTAC forces along the western border, Gen. Loridon said UNTAC planned to complete the installation of its checkpoints there by 10 July.

With regard to cracking down on banditry, which will likely be the result of the troop regroupment and demobilization, he said the UNTAC has already borne the issue in mind but this matter should be further discussed at the next meeting.

The meeting of the level-two MMWG concluded at 1200 in an atmosphere of cordiality with mutual fraternal understanding.

Khmer Rouge 24-30 May Truce Violations Reported

BK0306073392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] According to a report from the State of Cambodia's [SOC] Commission for Coordination of Military Affairs with the United Nations [CCMA], while the SOC and the international community, particularly the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], are prepared to effectively implement Phase Two of the cease-fire in accordance with the Paris accord, with a view to fully restoring peace to Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have not made any necessary preparations for implementation of Phase Two of the cease-fire. In general, the Khmer Rouge continue to carry out military activities against the innocent people's villages and communes and the SOC side's positions and regroupment areas. The report adds that the most serious violations committed by the Khmer Rouge between 24 and 30 May were in

Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham Provinces.

As a matter of fact, at 0830 on 24 May the Khmer Rouge sent two truckloads of some 150-200 troops to Dei Sar Area in Svay Leu District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province with the intent to put pressure on the SOC.

At 0330 on 29 May, Khmer Rouge elements from Division 980 fired 300-400 85-mm and 76.2-mm shells on the district township of Svay Leu, killing one government soldier and injuring another.

At 0430 on 30 May, about 100-180 Khmer Rouge troops from the 51st, 55th, and 57th Regiments of Division 912 attacked positions of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] in Angkor Chum District and raided the positions of the SOC's 5th Battalion in Krong and Kouk Dong in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

On 26 May in Kompong Cham Province, Khmer Rouge elements from the 785th Division fired eight B-40.5 rockets on the innocent people of Chras Proek village, Batheay Commune, Batheay District.

At 1430 on 27 May in Kompong Thom Province, Khmer Rouge troops from Division 802 fired seven mortars of H-107 and 82-mm guns on the district township of Prasat Sambo. At 1000 on 29 May, Khmer Rouge soldiers from the same division fired nine shells with DK and H-107 guns from Rovieng Hill on Kompong Lvea Village. And at 1000 on 28 May, they fired three H-107 shells on an area north of the district township of Sandan.

At 0730 on 30 May in Preah Vihear Province, some 250 Khmer Rouge soldiers from Divisions 616, 612, and 719, and Front 1001, backed by two pieces of 85-mm cannons, fired 28 shells on the district township of Kulen, which is a center arranged by the SOC side for troop regroupment. On the same day between 0830 and 0945, Khmer Rouge elements from Front 1001 of Division 612 and from Division 616 fired some 170 shells with 85-mm cannons on (?Chitang) area in Choam Khsan District and 18 shells on Sangkum Thmei District. The casualties from the attack are not yet confirmed as the Khmer Rouge are continuing their barbarous shellings.

It is worth noting that the aforementioned irresponsible actions committed by the Khmer Rouge against the people and the SOC Army are evidence of their increasingly open opposition to, and violation of, the agreement reached by their representatives at previous meetings between all the Cambodian parties and the UNTAC on the beginning of implementation of Phase Two of the cease-fire. These have created a gloomy atmosphere for implementation of the Paris accord. In other words, the Khmer Rouge have never had any goodwill for bringing about genuine peace and security for the Cambodian motherland and people at all.

Hor Namhong Asks UN To Pressure Khmer Rouge

BK0306084992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], met with Mr. Thiery Berthelot, French prime minister's special envoy in charge of Asia-Pacific Affairs, at the Foreign Ministry on the morning of 1 June. The latter was accompanied by Colonel (Peres), military attache at the French Embassy in Cambodia.

H.E. Hor Namhong warmly welcomed Mr. Berthelot and was very pleased with his visit to Cambodia to become acquainted with the actual conditions in the country. He briefed his guests on the latest situation in Cambodia, where Phase Two of the UN peace plan is about to begin, saying that this phase is of vital importance since it is a decisive stage in the implementation of the Paris accord. Continuing, he said that at present, however, the Khmer Rouge are hindering the course of the Paris accord's application by further breaching the cease-fire agreement; refusing to fulfill conditions stipulated by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]; and denying the UNTAC access to areas under their control to execute the second phase, including the regrouping and demobilization of troops by 70 percent. H.E. Hor Namhong further said that the United Nations should compel the Khmer Rouge into abiding by the accord and allowing the UN to have access to their zones.

If Phase Two cannot be implemented, he added, the holding of elections will certainly be delayed, stressing that if the United Nations is not able to force the Khmer Rouge to respect the Paris accord, the accord will meet with complete failure. Then it will be impossible for the United Nations to withdraw from Cambodia without jeopardizing its reputation. That being the case, another resolution of the UN Security Council should be adopted to compel the Khmer Rouge to respect and abide by the Paris accord. H.E. Hor Namhong proposed that France play a vital role in helping to definitely settle the Cambodian problem, since France is a cochairman of the Paris conference and it used to have time-honored traditional relations with Cambodia as well.

Mr. Thiery Berthelot sincerely thanked H.E. Hor Namhong for having granted him the audience. He pointed out that his mission was to assess the political and military situation in Cambodia, and he pledged to present information provided by the Cambodian foreign minister to the French prime minister.

'Essence' of Paris Accord Reviewed, Supported

BK0206054792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 May 92

[Unattributed commentary: "Should the Paris Accord Be Implemented To Help End the Vietnamese War of

Aggression in Cambodia or To Assist the Vietnamese and the Regime They Have Installed in Controlling Cambodia, Prolonging Their War of Aggression, and Depriving Cambodia of Peace?"]

[Text] The real essence of the Paris agreement which must be implemented by all parties clearly states:

1. The deployment of observers and Peacekeeping Forces of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the four Cambodian factions at agreed checkpoints along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border and in the eastern part of Cambodia must be completed in a timely manner in order to verify the total withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

2. Article 6 in Annex 2 of the agreement stipulates: Two weeks prior to the start of the second phase, that is on 31 May, the Vietnamese should provide UNTAC with detailed information, in writing, on the strength, organization, and position of their forces in Cambodia; a detailed list of all categories of their weapons and ammunition and the places where their arms and war equipment are kept; and their troop withdrawal plans—including plans on past and present withdrawals—by clearly indicating the border passes used and to be used for withdrawals and the dates on which their troops left and will leave Cambodia.

3. Article 3 of the agreement states: The Supreme National Council [SNC] is the unique legitimate body and sole source of authority in Cambodia throughout the transitional period. There is no other authority. Only with the SNC having this role and authority can the other points of the agreement be implemented.

The above-mentioned three points must be implemented prior to any others. But some individuals have continued to talk dubiously and have not maintained a neutral stance. They have tried to defend the Vietnamese presence and the Vietnamese-installed regime to the point of saying that the Vietnamese in Cambodia have the right to vote in the elections in Cambodia.

A question is raised: Can the Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces accept such an attempt to defend the Vietnamse and maintain the Vietnamese-installed regime?

Another question is: For those who defended the Vietnamese aggressors, if their country is invaded by foreign aggressors, what will they think and do? Will they do the same thing as the Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces have done? Or will they agree to let the foreign aggressors occupy, control, and manage their country at will?

More War Supplies Said Sent to Preah Vihear

BK0306011692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Excerpt] According to a report, the Vietnamese aggressors on 30 May shipped various types of ammunition and war equipment by two planes to their forces in Rumchek, Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province. It added that immediately after the plane touched down, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction hurriedly removed the war material to their hidden depots. [passage omitted]

VGNUFC Questions Integrity of Elections

BK0306010692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Station "article": "Are the Elections Organized for the Vietnamese or Cambodians?"]

[Text] The Paris 23 October 1991 accord clearly states that all Cambodians are endowed with rights and freedom to choose their destiny themselves through free and fair elections in a neutral political environment. However, has there been a neutral climate in Cambodia? No, not in the least so far. There is also no freedom or justice. How can neutrality, freedom, and justice prevail when:

1. All categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces, including two million Vietnamese settlers, are still present in Cambodia. There has also been a rumor that Vietnamese aggressors are entitled to cast ballots in elections as well.

2. Also, can elections be freely and justly held since they are organized under the authority of the Vietnamese aggressors and under the threat of Vietnamese aggressor forces? If so, are the elections organized for the Vietnamese or Cambodians? All in all, if the elections are for Cambodians, they should be organized according to the Paris 23 October 1991 accord in a scrupulously correct manner.

Protests at Refugee Camp Block Repatriation

BK0306103992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Bangkok, June 3 (AFP)—The largest refugee camp on the Thai-Cambodian border remained closed and tense Wednesday on the third day of protests by thousands of Cambodians demanding more money from their repatriation scheme, U.N. officials said.

There were no reports of violence in the Site-2 camp, home to more than 200,000 Cambodian refugees, but the protests have forced the postponement of repatriation convoys and blocked medical supplies and medical treatment in the settlement, the officials said.

Thai forces responsible for the security of the camp have reinforced positions around the camp, deploying heavy machine guns and some armored vehicles, relief workers said.

The protests have forced the postponement of two repatriation convoys, the U.N. officials said. The situation in the six other U.N.-assisted camps just inside the Thai-Cambodian border was normal, they said.

About 2,000 people, many of them children, occupied a repatriation staging area in Site-2 on Monday, seizing a U.N. staff member for several hours, and preventing a group of Cambodians from going home under the U.N. repatriation plan.

The protests continued Tuesday with some 4,000 people taking part but their specific demands remained unclear, the officials said. Other aid workers said the protest Wednesday was larger still.

"Basically they're demanding more money," an aid official said.

"We have to get negotiations going but the Cambodians are not producing any leaders. It is very difficult to talk if they have no representatives," he added.

Under the massive U.N. repatriation program, launched at the end of March, returning Cambodians have the choice of various options which include land, tools, food supplies, or cash.

Returnees who do not choose land get 50 U.S. dollars per adult and 25 dollars per child.

According to official statistics 16,631 Cambodians had returned to their country by the end of May. Some 355,000 remain in the border camps.

Freedom of Movement, Overflight in Zones Viewed

BK0206081592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Unattributed commentary: "What Does the Right of Free Movement and Overflight Mean?"]

[Text] To whom do the rights of freedom of movement and overflight belong? Everyone is entitled to enjoy these rights and freedoms. This means that the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], and every Cambodian faction have equal rights. This is a legitimate right for all and not just for UNTAC, the regime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese, or the Cambodian national resistance forces alone.

How has this right of freedom of movement and overflight developed? It has evolved this way: All of them live separately. There are four Cambodian factions. Each faction, the SNC, and UNTAC have to stay within a small perimeter under the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh and elsewhere.

Under such circumstances, how can there be the right to freedom of movement and overflight? It means we can get in and out only through the doors they open to us. If they open just one door, we have to get in through it only. If they open two doors, we can get in and out just through them. Even the SNC members do not have the right to move freely. In a nutshell, we can get inside just through a small door and can move about only within a tiny enclave.

In such a case, all sides should have to do likewise. But some individuals can move about freely. We will agree with such a proposal only when the SNC controls all of Cambodia and when Cambodia is turned into a single country without any part of the country marked off as belonging to any party alone, particularly during the transitional period so that the Paris agreement can be implemented correctly and thoroughly in its entirety, thus gradually establishing mutual trust and cooperation.

However, under the current circumstances, the SNC has not yet played its role as the legitimate body and unique source of power in Cambodia throughout the transitional period. The SNC has not yet established its rule over Cambodia. Cambodia is still divided into four factions and the war continues because the Vietnamese aggressors—the source of the war—have not yet withdrawn from Cambodia. In such a situation, each faction must strive to defend itself. Otherwise, the Vietnamese aggressors who are already everywhere in Cambodia would [words indistinct] as they did in 1975.

Therefore, permission should first be sought before making any movement or flight over any faction's zone. Only by doing so can each faction be responsible for the movement of SNC and the UNTAC members.

Because the war is still going on, no one has the right to move about freely. The Democratic Kampuchean people, too, do not have the freedom to move about freely in other people's zones. They can go only where they are allowed to go. Therefore, the point is that the freedom of movement should be accorded reciprocally. Consequently, in order to secure the freedom of movement and overflight, the Paris accord must be scrupulously implemented and, first of all, the SNC and UNTAC must become the legitimate bodies having specific powers to control and manage all state affairs of Cambodia and embodying all the laws of Cambodia.

Troops Reportedly Kill People in Kandal 18 May

BK0206080192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] On 18 May, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction sent 700 Vietnamese troops from Svay Leu and Muk Kampul District in Kandal Province

to launch operations against people at Prek Anchanh, Russei Sruoy, Prek Leap, and [words indistinct] in Muk Kampul District of Kandal Province. During these operations, these troops of the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction killed many people and stole their property.

The people in Muk Kampul District were greatly enraged by this violation of the agreement and cease-fire accord by the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction.

The people called on the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the Supreme National Council to quickly take measures to control the Vietnamese aggressor forces so as to prevent them from violating and destroying the agreement at will.

Sihanouk Thanks FRG for Joining UNTAC

BK3105093292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] At 1700 on 29 May at Khemarin Palace, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk—head of state of Cambodia, father of the Cambodian nation, and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC]—granted an audience to a high-level German military delegation headed by the German defense minister, His Excellency [H.E.] Volker Ruehe.

The prince warmly welcomed H.E. Volker Ruehe. And he highly valued the visit by the FRG Defense Ministry delegation, saying this has upgraded and firmed up the relations of friendship between Cambodia and Germany. He added that on behalf of the SNC, he would like to deeply thank Germany for the great participation of the German Army in the mission of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia for the sake of Cambodia's peace.

In his reply, H.E. Volker Ruehe said Germany would strive to assist Cambodia in its efforts to rebuild the country toward peace and prosperity.

FRG Delegation Meets Hun Sen

BK0106093192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, granted an audience at the office of the Council of Ministers in the afternoon of 29 May to a delegation of the Defense Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] headed by H.E. Volker Ruehe, defense minister of the FRG. H.E. Hun Sen welcomed the delegation's visit and highly appreciated the role of the FRG in sending its troops to join the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia. H.E. Hun Sen stressed that that contributed to promoting and bringing an early success to the Paris peace accord. He informed the delegation of the developments in Cambodia and the current phase of the accord's implementation and of a number of consequences from the accord violations by the Khmer Rouge faction.

H.E. Volker Ruehe deeply thanked H.E. Hun Sen for allowing his delegation to pay its courtesy call and to learn about the realities in Cambodia.

Departs 30 May

BK0206091292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] After successfully completing its two-day visit to the State of Cambodia, the delegation of the Defense Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] headed by His Excellency [H.E.] Volker Ruehe, defense minister of the FRG, safely left Phnom Penh for home on the morning of 30 May. H.E. General Ke Kimyan, Standing Committee member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, first deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] General Political Department, and several officers and noncommissioned officers of the CPAF saw the delegation off at Pochentong Airport.

FRG permanent representative to Cambodia Wolfgang Lerke was also present there.

Hor Namhong Receives UK Ministry Delegation

BK3105094292 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1109 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 31 May (SPK)—On 28 May in Phnom Penh, Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, received a delegation of the British Foreign Ministry led by its Understate Secretary John Coles. The British delegation is visiting to become acquainted with the actual situation in Cambodia.

The chief of Cambodian diplomacy briefed his guests on the latest developments in the country, particularly the process of applying the Paris accord on Cambodia.

He underlined that his government is strictly implementing the accord while the Khmer Rouge have ceaselessly raised conditions aimed at hindering the process.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and government, Hor Namhong thanked the people and Government of Great Britain for their assistance in the search for peace in Cambodia.

In his reply, John Coles spoke about his impressions after having visited the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. He noted Great Britain's interest in the quest for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and expressed the hope that an agreement among the Cambodian factions will be reached so the Paris accord can succeed as soon as possible.

Kompong Cham Province Head Meets Akashi 28 May

BK3105092692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] On 28 May at the Mekong Hotel in the provincial town of Kompong Cham, Hun Nen [Hun Sen's elder brother], member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and chairman of Kompong Cham Province's Party Committee and People's Committee, met with His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], and H.E. General John Sanderson, commander in chief of the UNTAC forces. The talks focused on highly valuing close cooperation between the province's Cambodian People's Armed Forces and UNTAC's high-ranking military officials stationed in Kompong Cham Province, and on the issue of the second phase of the cease-fire that requires implementation by all the Cambodian rival factions without fail so stability and peace can be maintained in Cambodia.

Sihanouk Accepts Portuguese Envoy's Credentials

BK3105122492 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1103 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 31 May (SPK)—Mr. Sebastiao de Castello, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Portuguese Republic to the Supreme National Council [SNC], presented his credentials to His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, on 29 May.

The Portuguese envoy is the 34th ambassador who has presented his credentials to HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk since the latter returned to Cambodia in November last year.

After recalling the Portuguese active contributions to Cambodia's peace, the prince said Portugal's new gesture would further reinforce the relations of friendship between the two countries.

Messrs. Hor Namhong, foreign minister and SNC member, and Ieng Muli, SNC member from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, were also present.

Sihanouk Message on Distribution of Japanese Aid

BK3105093892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 May 92

[Message of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk on allocation of Japanese agricultural aid; dated 30 May—read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 May, I, the prince father, signed an agreement on Japanese agricultural aid to Cambodia with His Excellency [H.E.] Yukio Imagawa, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Japan, in the presence of the SNC Secretariat members. The aid is not in the form of cash but of materials, fertilizer, and equipment.

I wish to reaffirm that I have not accepted and will not accept the aid in person. Allotment of the aid from Japan will be as follows: the State of Cambodia on the one hand will receive 50 percent of the allotment, and the parties of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC], the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], and Democratic Kampuchea [DK] on the other hand will receive the remaining 50 percent. In other words, the FUNCINPEC, KPNLF, and DK parties will each receive one third of the 50 percent allotment of aid.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 30 May 1992
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Indonesia

UN Peacekeeping Force Arrives in Phnom Penh

BK0306085692 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0808 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Jakarta, June 3 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Garuda XII-B contingent of Indonesia's peace keeping force arrived in Phnom Penh on May 30, and was welcomed by the Commander of Garuda XII-A contingent Lieutenant Colonel (Infantry) Erwin Sujono and Indonesian Ambassador to Cambodia, Taufik Sudarbo.

The armed forces information centre said here on Tuesday that Garuda XII-B was sent at the request of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

UNTAC requested that Indonesia send a second contingent after its Garuda XII-A force which had joined other international troops to maintain peace in that country.

The Garuda XII-B contingent is under the command of Garuda XII-B Deputy Commander, Major Safze Nurdin.

In his welcoming speech Ambassador Sujono said the Garuda XII-B contingent will complete the task begun by the Garuda XII-A contingent, and the successes of both contingents in the peace mission will definitely increase the image of the Indonesian Armed Forces in the eyes of the international community.

The Garuda contingents' services received positive response from the Cambodian people, the ambassador said.

Garuda XII-B contingent will join the headquarters of Garuda XII- A contingent in Phnom Phen, but will be operating in the Kompong Thom region.

Military Force Kills Irian Jaya Rebel Leader

BK0206122592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1053 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Jayapura (Irian Jaya), May 2 (OANA/ANTARA)—The military shot to death a leader of the troublemaker group in Irian Jaya, the so-called Free Papua Movement (OPM), M.L. Prawar (48) in the Irian Jaya-Papua New Guinea (PNG) border era Sunday morning.

Chief of the Trikora Military Command in the eastern-most province of Indonesia, Maj. Gen. Abinowo told the press here Tuesday that Prawar was shot by a 13-member military special task force in the Skouw (Irian Jaya)-Wuting (PNG) border area.

The special task force also managed to capture one of Prawar's followers, Sulaeman Yefri, and confiscated four fire arms, some ammunition, medicines, radio, typewriter, an OPM banner, and a set of documents.

Abinowo said Prawar was known as the military commander of the OPM whose "president" was Mathias Wenda.

He said the trouble makers apparently were not aware that the military kept on maintaining the vigilance against them despite the task to guard security and order during the campaign period for the June 9 general elections (pemilu).

The campaign period will officially last on June 3 to be followed by a five-day cooling down period before voters go to the ballot boxes next week.

According to Abinowo, Prawar was appointed the armed forces chief by OPM members after the two biggest groups respectively Marvic and PMK ("Justice Defenders") merged into one group in July 1991 and selected Mathias Wenda of PMK as its president.

The hiding place of Prawar and his members was very difficult to reach. It took several days to reach the isolated area, the two-star general said.

During the ambush, M.L. Prawar was killed and several of his members managed to run away, he explained.

There are currently around 200 GPK [expansion unknown] members having about 50 to 70 arms in forests located in the two countries' border area.

The Indonesian Armed Forces on January 24 drove away a number of OPM members who attacked a police post at Sota Village, Merauke Regency, Irian Jaya.

Last March, the effort of OPM to destroy a police post at Erambu Village, Merauke Regency, was also aborted. But, before retreating from the site, they robbed a village cooperative unit and set fire on a wodden bridge over the Wonggo River.

Maj. Gen. Abinowo urged the OPM members, who are still at large, to surrender voluntarily.

He promised that they would be put back to the community after being asked for explanation.

If they do not surrender, the Indonesian Armed Forces would continue chasing after and eradicating those still at large, Col. Syafiuddin said.

Advocate of Islamic State Sentenced to Prison

BK0206112792 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Abdul Fatah Wiraganawati (68), the former supreme commander of the movement to make Indonesia an Islamic country (NII) who has been accused of subversion, was sentenced eight years imprisonment by Bandung State Court Monday.

In his verdict the chief judge, Zainal Hakim SH [Master of Law], declared that the accused was guilty of activities undermining the state ideology Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The sentence was two years less than that demanded by Prosecutor M. Romli Akhfa SH.

The judges pointed out that the accused had been imprisoned twice previously, in 1953-1962 and 1975-1982, and that his conduct endangered Pancasila and the constitution.

The mitigating factors considered by the judges were his old age and that he still has dependent family.

The accused was proved to have had meetings between 1985-1989 with NII members such as Emen abdurrakhman, Burhanuddin, Asep Saiful Malik alias Ajenang Cilik, and Esau Sofandi.

In 1982-1984, the accused wrote a book entitled Attabian, containing the history of DII [Indonesian Islamic State]/NII's struggle headed by Kartosuwiryo, the NII founder.

In 1986, the accused together with Emen Abdurrakhman had orchestrated and planned the NII's struggle by searching out and persuading young people to become NII members through preaching and recitation of the Koran.

In the long run, he planned to implement Islamic rule in Indonesia and add the Islamic symbol of the moon and a star to the red and white flag.

The accused, who was accompanied by his lawyer, accepted the judge's verdict.

Laos

Investment Agreement Reached With PRC's Yunnan

BK0306025492 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Governor of Luang Namtha Province has agreed to allow the PRC to invest in goods production, construction, and tourism in Laos. The agreement was reached following a consultative meeting between Cheng Keomani, provincial governor of Luang Namtha, and (?Bai Zuoguang), vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial People's Administration, who visited Luang Namtha Province on 31 May.

In the meeting, the Chinese side has also agreed to give assistance to Laos in building a road linking Luang Namtha and Bokeo Provinces and building a number of small hydropower dams.

Phoun Sipaseut Sees Vietnamese Consulate General

BK0306055492 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received in Vientiane on the morning of 2 June a letter of credentials from (Nguyen Khoi), head of the Vietnamese Consulate General to Champassak Province. The deputy prime minister welcomed (Nguyen Khoi's) assumption of the office. He also hoped that throughout his tenure, the head of the Consulate General, will significantly contribute to further enhancing and strengthening the traditional special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

Bolikhamsai Delegation Visits SRV's Ha Tinh

BK0206032492 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] From 20 to 25 May, a delegation from Bolikhamsai Province headed by Ounla Sai-gnasan, member of the party Central Committee and governor of Bolikhamsai Province, paid a friendship visit to the SRV sister province of Ha Tinh. During the five-day visit, the delegation held a consultative meeting with the administrative committee of Ha Tinh Province. The two sides discussed the further strengthening of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two localiites on the basis of the restructuring in each country. The delegation also visited many production establishments in the SRV province.

Cambodian Newspaper Delegation Visit Reported

BK3005073592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 May, Somlat Chanthamat, Political Bureau member and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, received a courtesy call from the delegation of the PRACHEACHON newspaper led by Mrs. Som Kimsuor, member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and editor in chief of the newspaper. The meeting and conversation between the host and guest proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship and frankness.

Somlat Chanthamat hailed the delegation for visiting Laos to exchange experience with the Lao PASASON newspaper. The PRACHEACHON newspaper delegation arrived in Vientiane on 22 May at the invitation of the editor in chief of the PASASON newspaper. In addition to visiting some production and cultural establishments in Vientiane during the visit, the delegation also visited several tourist and cultural sites in Luang Prabang Province. The delegation will return home on 29 May.

Philippines

Ramos Plans To Erase 'Anti-American Image'

HK0206124792 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Administration candidate Fidel Ramos will allegedly do everything to erase the Philippines' anti-American image which it earned after the U.S. military bases left the country. In view of this, Ramos promised to make economic revival his administration's centerpiece if he is proclaimed the country's president. Ramos said he wants the country's economic advancement to be the cornerstone in the Philippines-United States relations, especially now that the U.S. military installations have left. He added he does not want to stain the good relations between the Philippines and the United States just because of the pullout of the military bases. He said he will convince foreign investors to invest in the country to help in the country's economic advancement.

Military Confident of Receiving U.S. Arms Aid

HK0206151692 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 2 Jun 92

[By Rodney Jaleco]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] will continue to receive military aid from the United States in the next two to three years.

According to Commodore Armando Madamba, AFP deputy chief of staff for Strategic Planning, delayed assistance that accumulated since 1985 totaled almost $300 million, although a big portion of this amount is from the $200 million that the United States owes the Philippines under the 1991 bases agreement.

Madamba said they will send a technical team to Subic Naval Base to identify the equipment that the AFP will request the United States to leave behind when it pulls out of the bases by December. Madamba also confirmed

that the Americans have left a 349-page shopping list of equipment from Subic base that they plan to leave in the Philippines.

But Madamba said the list is made up of quartermaster items like chairs, tables, appliances and some vehicles which the AFP can easily obtain domestically. What they want the United States to leave behind is the modern radar and electronic equipment which will ensure continued use of the air base inside Subic. Madamba said that if the United States refuses to leave the equipment, the AFP will buy it.

Government Concerned Over Taiwan Fishing Bill

HK0106081692 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 31 May 92 p 7

[By Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] The government has expressed concern over Taiwan's passage of a bill defining the island-state's 200-nautical mile economic zone which overlaps with those of the Philippines and five other countries.

The bill, approved on May 21, also backs Taiwan's claim to "absolute rights" over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and gives the Taipei government a legal basis for talks with other nations over fishery disputes.

Ownership of the Spratlys, which is composed of 33 islands and 400 islets and believed to sit on vast oil and natural gas deposits, is also claimed by the Philippines, China, Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei.

Except for Brunei, all the other claimants have troops on some of the islands. Taiwan has stationed soldiers in Itu Abu, the largest in the island chain.

Reports reaching the foreign office said that early this week, a 100-member Taiwanese delegation left for Itu Abu to unveil a new monument which "demonstrates that Taiwan is not taking its rights to the Spratlys lightly."

Officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs said that although the country had earlier agreed with the five other nations that conflicting claims will be settled through negotiations, "there is a need to follow through."

They described Taiwan's case as "special" because the Philippines cannot discuss the issue through diplomatic channels.

Manila severed ties with Taipei in 1976 when it established formal relations with Beijing and adopted a "one-China" policy.

The foreign office has directed the Manila Economic and Cultural Office, the country's unofficial embassy in Taipei, to take up the issue and "make provisional arrangements" with Taiwanese officials.

In a joint statement signed in Bandung, Indonesia in June 1991, all Spratlys claimants agreed to settle territorial and jurisdictional disputes peacefully.

Last February, the Philippines and five other Pacific nations declared ownership over marine and mineral resources around their territories.

In a declaration issued at the end of the two-day Hispano-Asia Pacific conference here, all six nations cited the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which gives them exclusive rights over all resources within their respective 200-nautical mile economic zones.

The convention was adopted by 117 countries in Montego Bay, Jamaica on Dec. 10, 1982. It will be in force upon its ratification by 60 states.

Under Presidential Decree 1599, the Philippines' exclusive economic zone has an estimated area of 652,800 [square] nautical miles.

Forces Join With Malaysia To Fight Piracy

HK0106090692 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 May 92 p 1

[Text] Filipino and Malaysian border guards aboard their respective patrol craft met in the high seas off Omapoy Island, Tawi-Tawi, and pledged cooperation in solving the series of piracy incidents allegedly staged by Filipino Muslims.

Reports reaching Philippine Navy [PN] chief Admiral Mariano J. Dumancas Jr indicated that Royal Malaysian Police patrol craft was allowed to enter the Philippine territorial waters to tow a Malaysian trawler forcibly taken by pirates last week.

Commodore Marino Panes Jr, commander of Naval District VI based in Zamboanga, said the Malaysian police dialogued with members of a PN patrol with Marine elements on board some 10 miles off Omapoy Island last Thursday [28 May].

Panes described the dialogue as cordial with both the Malaysians and Filipinos pledging support to check rampant piracy victimizing Malaysian and Filipino fishermen.

The entry of the Malaysian patrol vessel into the Philippine territorial waters was earlier feared as a hostile act but the PN patrol vessel skipper identified as Lt Joseph Calderon said that they gave the Malaysians permission to do so.

Calderon reported to Panes that the Malaysian patrol craft with bow number PX7 was skippered by a certain Lieutenant Jamaludin who informed him of their intention to tow the seajacked Malaysian trawler.

Both patrol vessel skippers laid out plans to entrap sea pirates although this will still have to be approved by their respective commanders.

The Filipino pirates have reportedly become a major irritant in the relationship of the two countries.

The most recent piracy activity occurred last week when the Filipino pirates hijacked a Malaysian trawler and robbed four Malaysians before escaping with the Malaysian fishing vessel toward Tawi-Tawi.

Ramos Says Uniting Leadership Biggest Challenge

HK0306062792 Quezon City DWDD Armed Forces Radio in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Presidential front runner Fidel Ramos of the Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats said that organizing and uniting the executive and legislative branches and the private sector of Filipino society is the biggest challenge to the country's leadership. Ramos said the most important thing to do now is to unite the leadership and get the people's support for the national agenda presented by the new leadership. Ramos stressed that the leaders must agree on objectives, direction, and priorities which the government plans to implement.

Plans To Negotiate With All Rebels

HK0206152792 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Congressman Jose de Venecia, secretary general of the Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats, confirmed today that one of the plans of administration candidate Fidel Ramos, once he has been elected president, is to hold talks between the government and both leftist and rightist rebel groups.

In [the radio program] "Liberty in Action," De Venecia said that already, Ramos has ordered Armed Forces chief General Lisandro Abadia to continue the negotiations with the Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance [RAM], Soldiers of the Filipino People, Young Officers Union [YOU], as well as the Moro National Liberation Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], and the New People's Army [NPA].

Venecia said Ramos believes it is time to achieve unity in the country and end the long-standing armed struggle by the rebels.

[Begin de Venecia recording in English] He directed General Abadia to continue the negotiations with the RAM and the YOU and the Honasan Group. Eddie Ramos is also hopeful and is going to start negotiations at the soonest possible opportunity with the NPA and the group of Jose Maria Sison (CPP). [end recording]

Cardinal Sin Sees Ramos As Likely Poll Winner

HK0306100992 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Administration candidate Fidel Ramos met with Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin this morning and both agreed to work for the unification of the Filipino nation. Here is Andy Verde with the details:

[Begin recording] Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats presidential candidate Fidel Ramos today confirmed an agreement with Cardinal Sin to carry on a crusade which will maintain and strengthen the spirit of Epifanio delos Santos Avenue [the People Power Revolution]. The two met at the Cardinal's official residence at Villa San Miguel.

In their talks, Sin asked Ramos what the Catholic Church can do. Sin is praying that Ramos can give the leadership needed to unite the country.

On media men's questions regarding the so-called retribution during the martial law regime, Ramos said he has learned his lessons from the past but that he has to set his sights on the future.

Sin said the Catholic Church was not disappointed with the election result because the candidate chosen by the people is the same candidate chosen by God. He added that from what he sees, Ramos is the likely winner in the election. [end recording]

Urges Support of Ramos

HK0306105892 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin called on the whole nation today to support the administration of presidential candidate Fidel Ramos if he is proclaimed the new president.

Ramos and Sin met at the archbishop's palace for over two hours this morning. The cardinal told reporters their discussion on various issues was fruitful.

Ramos promised to lead a government that is fair and whose aim is to unite the country and sustain the spirit of the Epifanio delos Santos Avenue [People Power] Revolution.

The cardinal called on the people, regardless of their belief and religion, to support the new leadership which they voted to power.

Meanwhile, Ramos asserted that all cases filed against the Marcoses will be pursued. He said that under his administration, assuming that he wins the presidency, all those involved in plundering the country's wealth will be punished. He added that no case will be set aside and forgotten. Instead, the courts will be given full freedom to try these cases.

Vice Presidential Frontrunner Returns From Taipei

HK0206114192 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 02 Jun 92

[Text] Vice presidential hopeful Joseph Estrada has arrived back from a three-day personal visit to Taipei. Estrada told airport reporters that he met with Taiwanese officials so that Filipinos working there would be given amnesty.

Estrada said he proposed to Taipei officials that Filipino workers be allowed to remain there.

Almost 45,000 Filipinos face deportation to the Philippines because they do not have working permits from the Taiwanese Government.

[Begin Estrada recording in English] I went to Taipei because of my concern for our laborers there. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Estrada clarified that his trip to Taipei was his own decision to voluntarily talk to Taiwanese officials regarding the plight of Filipino contract workers there. He also reported that many Taiwanese businessmen are investing in the country.

[Begin Estrada recording in English] I think his [not further identified] statement is uncalled for. Just because he is in the Top Five of the senators' list he's starting again to play politics because he does not know the basis of why I went to Taipei. [end recording]

Abadia Wants To Reopen Peace Talks With Rebels

HK0106093692 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 May 92 p 1

[Text] Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, yesterday hinted he will recommend to the next president that peace talks with military rebels be reopened.

"I have always wanted to unify the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]," Abadia said, "When the new president is proclaimed I hope he or she would move forward to help unify and professionalize the AFP."

In another development, however, the acting chief of intelligence of the Philippine National Police disclosed that the communist movement in the country was moving toward a tactical alliance with the ultra-rightist Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance—RAM] in order to launch a "no proclamation campaign" in case Fidel V. Ramos of the Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] won the presidency.

Citing a very reliable source, Chief Superintendent Wilfredo Cruz said "a representative of the National United Front Commission is projected to meet (sometime next week) with an officer of the RAM to pave the way for the forging of an alliance between the two revolutionary forces."

Cruz said the meeting was initiated by communist rebels whose Manila-based front organizations and institutions are "extremely wary of the impending Ramos victory."

"They (the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and New People's Army) strongly believe that a massive crackdown on leftist organizations and personalities will be implemented as soon as Ramos assumes the presidency," Cruz said in a statement.

The proposal for an alliance between the RAM and communist rebels was reportedly made by the CPP's National Urban Mass Campaign Committee to the various communist movement's territorial and line units operating in the metropolis.

Abadia made the statement about recommending another attempt at peace negotiations with military rebels on his 54th birthday yesterday. His retirement is still two years away but the next president has the prerogative to name another chief of staff.

He refused to elaborate on the reunification efffort he has in mind. "I don't want to make public for the moment how I would go about unfiying and professionalizing the AFP," Abadia said.

"I also do not want to preempt the policies of the new president," he added.

In July last year, Abadia initiated peace talks with the rebel soldiers but President Aquino ordered the talks terminated three months later.

Several rebel leaders like renegade Col. Eduardo "Red" Kapunan surfaced as a result of the peace talks but the country's most wanted man and top military rebel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, who carried a P5-million [peso] reward for his capture, opted to remain underground.

The RAM and its junior counterpart, the Young Officers Union, [YOU] have launched at least seven attempts to overthrow the government.

RAM and YOU have been demanding that the AFP leadership get rid of corrupt officers and men.

Rebel Soldiers Say No Coup Planned Soon

HK0206071492 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 92 p 7

[By Gay Dumat-Ol—italicized passages published in Tagalog]

[Text] Ultrarightist rebels have decided against staging an attempt to overthrow the successor of President Aquino—at least not within a few months of the new president's term.

An officer of the shadowy Young Officers Union [YOU] told the INQUIRER in an interview that members of an executive committee composed of Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance] (RAM) and YOU leaders have agreed to give the new administration a chance to prove itself.

"*There is no plan for the (rightist) underground movement to stage a coup d'etat at present,*" said the YOU officer. "*Wait and see as of the moment underground.*" [sentence as published]

But the officer said military rebels might move if Congress fails to proclaim a president by June 30.

"*But of course we will observe first* if the people would support us," the YOU officer said.

Ultrarightist rebels have launched at least seven attempts to topple the Aquino government and, according to the YOU officer, experience taught them that a coup attempt without public support will never succeed.

The YOU officer said at least 10 battalions or about 5,000 soldiers from Mindanao alone have pledged to support the rebel soldiers in the event of another coup try.

He also said a civilian representative in the executive committee meeting held shortly before the May 11 elections tried to convince military rebel leaders to stage another coup attempt before or shortly after the polls.

The civilian reportedly said that a presideial candidate was willing to rechannel his election budget to the "exercise."

RAM and YOU leaders in the committee rejected the civilian's suggestion, said the officer who refused to name the civilian and presidential candidate.

The YOU officer at the same time confirmed reports that there was a rift between senior military officers belonging to RAM and junior officers of YOU.

He stressed, however, that the "disagreement" has been resolved after RAM agreed to grant 50 percent of the executive committee to YOU members.

The YOU source also said there are more young officers now running the ultrarightist movement.

Thailand

Border Checkpoints Set To Halt Arms to Cambodia

BK2905051592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 92 p A4

[Text] Thailand will facilitate the transit of international troops joining the UN peace operation in Cambodia and the establishment of 10 UN checkpoints on the Thai-Khmer border to prevent shipments of munitions to rival Cambodian factions.

The agreement was reached during a two-day meeting from May 12 between Lt Gen Amphon Chuthaphuti of the Royal Thai Army and Gen John Sanderson, military commander of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Each contingent of 850 troops from Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Netherlands are scheduled to arrive by air and sea in Thailand on May 31, June 1 and June 8 respectively, and will proceed overland to frontline areas in Cambodia, according to Col Ronachai Siwuworanan, a Thai military officer attached to the Foreign Ministry.

Twelve countries are dispatching their military forces to join the UNTAC operation in Cambodia, and the deployment of UN troops along the border is aimed at overseeing the disarmament, the demobilization and cantonment of the four Cambodian parties' troops.

The Pakistani battalion will enter Cambodia on June 2 via Chong Chom and Chong Sa-ngum passes and will be stationed at the Samrong District of Cambodia, while the one from Bangladesh will cross to the Khmer border town of Poipet from Thailand's Aranyaprathet District on the same day to be deployed in Sisophon.

A unit of marines from the Netherlands will proceed from Pong Nam Ron in Chanthaburi Province to the Khmer Rouge controlled border town of Pailin.

Thai highway police will accompany the troops conveyed in a large number of vehicles which will also carry their supplies. Yesterday a group of 55 troops and 30 vehicles from Poland crossed the Thai border and drove along Cambodian highway route No 5.

UNTAC will remain in Cambodia until 1993 when a UN-organized general election is scheduled to be held. Rotnachai said the full deployment of international troops is expected to completed by mid- June. The three Thai task forces—Suranaree, Burapha and Chanthaburi-Trat—are entrusted with the responsibility to assist the UNTAC forces in logistics and coordination.

The Thai colonel added that the meeting this month also agreed to set up 10 UN checkpoints to prevent the flow of weapons or other military aid to the Cambodian rivals.

Each checkpoint will have 10 personnel comprising military, police and civilians and be equipped with full communications gear.

The UN peace plan calls for the establishment of checkpoints on the borders with Thailand, Laos and Vietnam to verify that all foreign troops have left Cambodia and ensure that no weapons or other military aid reach the fighting forces.

Rotnachai said the checkpoints are to be established at Chong An Ma, Chong Sa-ngum, Chong Chom Chong Ta Moen, Chong Banteay Mean Rit, Chong Ban Non Sang, Poipet, Chsong Phnum Malai, Chong Ban Phak Kat Pailin, and Chong Ban Moen Dan-Suksum.

The UN is setting another 10 checkpoints along the Vietnamese border and three next to Laos in the same operation, all to be in place before the disarmament of the Cambodian factions begins on June 13.

Apart from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Poland and the Netherlands, other countries which will contribute their forces to the UN peace keeping operation include Bulgalria, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia Tunisia, and Uruguay. Ghana has not yet confirmed its participation.

Princess Chulaphon Heads Earth Summit Delegation

BK3105092792 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek has announced that Princess Chulaphon will represent Thailand at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 3-14 June. He said the meeting is an important international event to be attended by leaders of several countries, including U.S. President George Bush. Princess Chulaphon will head the Thai delegation comprising officials from various institutes and government agencies. Thailand has prepared a paper concerning major issues to be submitted during the conference, such as environment and development, capital resources, capital mechanism, technology transfer, protection of environment, biological diversification, and forests. The foreign ministry said two conventions would be signed during the conference—conventions on geological changes and on protection of biological diversification. The agreements will not have legal binding, but will have political binding. Ratification of the two conventions will be made by heads of states or governments of the attending countries.

Democracy Group Calls for Neutral Interim Premier

BK3105022292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 92 p 1

[Excerpts] The Confederation for Democracy [CFD] yesterday reiterated its call for a royal-appointed "interim" prime minister and announced it would oppose "in all forms" any attempt by the pro-military parties to retain power.

CFD members Dr Weng Tochirakan and Dr San Hathirat said the interim premier could be any person acceptable to the people who could oversee the constitutional amendment, then dissolve Parliament to effect a new general election.

At a press conference yesterday, the two key CFD members said the group reaffirmed its stand that it would oppose the return to power of the pro-military bloc and would fight to the end if Chat Thai leader Sombun Rahong is appointed prime minister.[passage omitted]

The two doctors said that the CFD could not accept the pro- military parties because they are partly responsible for the May 17- 20 bloodshed which also adversely affected the national economy and political stability.

However, the doctors declined to elaborate on measures the CFD had in mind to oppose the pro-military parties.

"We hope that (the five parties) will not try (to form a governemnt) again because the public will never support anyone who killed people to retain their position in the government," Dr Sant said.

The doctors suggested that the House speaker, instead of forwarding the name of ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun to the palace, actually request His Majesty the King to help handpick a neutral person to act as interim prime minister.

"The interim prime minister will have the duty to oversee the constitutional amendment in order to ensure its success," Dr Sant said, adding that Parliament could then be dissolved and a new general election called.

Dr San said the CFD would not mind who is appointed prime minister as long as that person is accepted by everyone.

A group of Ramkhamhaeng University lecturers in an announcement yesterday suggested that the interim prime minister be Privy Council chairman Prem Tinsulanon, former prime minister Anan Panyarachun, or Crown Property Bureau chief Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya.

The group said the appointment of the interim prime minister would help defuse the current political deadlock and conflict among various groups which if left unchecked may lead to another confrontation.

They said that they believed that the appointment of either ACM Sombun or New Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as new prime minister would create conflict which would turn explosive in the near future.

The lecturers said the ideal prime minister must be a neutral and respected person who is accepted by all parties concerned.

They said this person must clearly announce that he would only serve as leader of an interim government unt.l the passing of the third reading of the constitutional amendments, the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the announcement of another general election.

The CFD also pledged yesterday that it would closely follow the constitutional amendment in Parliament and called on people in all sectors to oppose any attempt by the military to derail the effort.

The group called on both private office workers and government officials nationwide to stage a strike if the military stages another coup.

The group also demanded that Supreme Commander ACM Kaset Rotchananin and Army chief Gen Itsarapong Nunphakdi show responsibility for the brutal suppression of the pro-democracy protesters by resigning.

The CFD also insisted that it had respect for the Army as a national institution.

"The Army is there for the country, religion and monarchy, and not for any individual families," Dr San added.

While denying that the pro-democracy movements were trampling on the Army, Dr Weng said the persons who were actually doing the trampling were the ones who dragged it into politics.

"Those who trampled on the Army are the very same people who staged a coup for their own interests and not for the country," he said.

"I insist that the people here still love soldiers. True soldiers must protect the monarchy and the country and not the supreme commander and the army commander-in-chief," Dr Weng said.

The doctor denied that the CFD was working in the interests of former Phalang Tham Party leader Chamlong Simuang.

Maj-Gen Chamlong, he said, only joined the CFD to help fight for democracy and he was not the leader of the movement.

The Bangkok MP did not attend the CFD meeting yesterday and was not present at the press conference.

Meanwhile, leading law lecturer Kaeosan Atipho of Thammasat University yesterday warned that trouble could also be expected if the bid by the five parties to form a new coalition failed to materialise.

The five parties could undermine the effort to amend the Constitution if their attempt to form the new coalition is blocked.

He said the constitutional amendment had received top priority among the outstanding issues including the formation of the government and the passage of the amnesty decree.

Without the passage of the constitutional amendment, there is a good chance that the amnesty decreee will be approved because of the presence of the military-dominated Upper House.

Mr. Kaeosan reasoned that if the constitutional amendment is approved, Parliament can then be dissolved. The amnesty decree will then be deliberated by a new Parliament in which the Senate power will be greatly curtailed.

Without the Senate's intervention, the Lower House which comprises only elected MPs can be expected to vote against the decree.

Labor, Farmer Groups Rally for Quick Appointment

BK0306025392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 92 p 1

[Excerpt] Private labour and farmer groups were brought to Parliament yesterday apparently in a concerted campaign to pressure the House Speaker to quickly appoint Chat Thai leader Sombun Rahong as new prime minister.

The workers, mostly from Samut Prakan where ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun is an MP [minister of parliament], were brought to Parliament by the Labour Congress of Thailand [LCT], the National Labour Congress [NLC], and the National Free Labour Union Congress.

The leaders of the three labour groupings have voiced open support for military leaders on several political issues.

About 3,000 farmers were also brought to the Royal Plaza from five provinces in the Chat Thai-dominated Central Plains to support a quick appointment of the new prime minister.

NLC President Chin Tabpli announced that labour groups will take turns to rally in front of Parliament and the residence of House Speaker Athit Urairat in Soi Ari Samphan daily until a new premier was appointed.

Chin had criticised pro-democracy protesters saying they were paid 40 million baht by the US Central Intelligence Agency to stage the protest during the army-organised Anti-Drought Concert on May 17.

The labour leader said in his letter to Dr Athit that the country stands to suffer serious economic losses if a prime minister is not appointed soon.

Saying that his organisation's action was not intended to support any particular person, Chin demanded that Dr Athit immediately forward the name of the prime minister to His Majesty the King for approval.

He said the workers and other patriotic groups will join forces to drive the House Speaker and other MPs out of Parliament if the lawmakers continue to fight for power.

Chin yesterday led a group of workers and about 100 motorcycle taxis to rally in front of Parliament seeking a quick appointment of the new prime minister.

Some of the motorcyclists interviewed said they had been instructed by their "bosses"—motorcycle taxi queue organisers—in Samut Prakan to take turns to travel to Parliament.

The LCT led by its Secretary-General Chaleo Tonthong also brought about 300 workers from Samut Prakan to demand the urgent appointment of a new prime minister.

LCT President Phanat Thailuan was not present at the rally because he is reportedly in Switzerland.

The group demanded that they wanted an MP to become prime minister and that the appointment of the new premier be made quickly.

The workers did not specify who they wanted to become prime minister but said in a letter that a person with majority support in Parliament be appointed to the post.

Samakkhi Tham, Chat Thai, Social Action, Prachakon Thai, Ratsadon, and Puang Chon Chao Thai with the support of 195 MPs have formally notified Dr Athit of their support for ACM Sombun. [passage omitted]

Officer Admits Orders To Shoot Demonstrators

BK0106014792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jun 92 p 3

[Text] An Army officer who directed the military operation to quell the pro-democracy demonstration on May 17-20 has admitted that troops were ordered to fire two separate salvos in the direction of protesters in front of the Royal Hotel.

During a special television programme on Channel 7 on Saturday night, Col Nopphon Inthapanya said he believes "considerable casualties" were caused by the two events late on the Monday night and early the next morning.

Col Nopphon, chief of staff of the First Army Division, appeared on the programme with two other Army officers—Lt-Col Phatson Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, commander of the First Engineering Battalion, and Lt-Col Phaithun Khumchaya, commander of the Second Company of the 11th Infantry Division.

The special programme was moderated by Dr Siwawut Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya in an apparent attempt to defend the Army's action during the events.

Col Nopphon said the first salvo was fired from the right flank of a line of soldiers towards a commandeered bus which was heading out of the demonstrators line about 100 metres away.

"I heard the commander of that unit order his soldiers to fire at the tyres of the bus. Soldiers fired from sitting positions, hitting the tyres and causing them to burst. The bus then began to swerve. The soldiers were then ordered to fire at the engine and the body of the bus when it began to get closer.

"At this point, I believe considerable casualties were caused to the pro-democracy protesters in front of the Royal Hotel," Col Nopphon said.

He said the second salvo was ordered about 2 a.m. on May 19 when some protesters commandeered a bus and drove it through the soldiers' lines.

"This is another time when bullets fired by the soldiers caused injuries," he said.

The soldiers were ordered to clear the mob in the area at 5 a.m., he said.

Lt-Col Phatson said he had been ordered by the Capital Security Command to set up a barbed wire barricade on Ratchadamnoen Avenue on May 18 after the protesters regrouped in front of the Public Relations Department in the evening following the arrest of Maj-Gen Chamlong Simuang.

He said that from 7 p.m. the protesters started using buses to pressure the soldiers to withdraw. The soldiers at that time fired warning shots into the air to try to scare off the protesters but to no avail.

At 10 p.m., some buildings were set on fire. About an hour later an oil truck was brought in and was eventually torched, he said.

He denied that the protesters were killed in "hundreds" and had their bodies dumped inside the Royal Hotel.

He said the soldiers had not used blank ammunition because the supply was insufficient.

No tear gas had been used because the soldirs were positioned downwind, he said.

Col Nopphon also denied that soldiers had hidden the bodies of demonstrators who were shot.

Footage of a videotape which had been broadcast had not been censored and it showed the military action, including rough manhandling and shooting of protesters. But there was no scene of soldiers taking bodies away, he said.

Lt-Col Phatson said soldiers had been ordered to seal Ratchadamnoen Avenue to prevent the crowd from travelling to the Chitlada Palace. The soldiers had no intention to hurt protesters.

He said, however, that although the main bulk of the crowd agreed to heed the soldiers' request for them to remain behind the barbed wire barricade, about 100 people tried to dismantle the barricade.

Policemen were then ordered to train water jets on those people to try to drive them away from the barricade.

Between 300 and 500 policemen armed with batons and shields were then moved in to control the crowd.

Some of the protesters hurled molotov cocktails, stones and broken pieces of concrete at policemen and soldiers, injuring some of them, he said.

Lt-Col Phatson said people who tried to break through the barricade appeared to have been "prepared for the job."

After the barricade was removed one pick-up truck carrying a man in white drove through. Other people then followed, heading towards Nang Loeng police station which they set on fire.

Col Nopphon said the Capital Security Command had ordered soldiers to take over peace-keeping responsibilities from the police after the police station and about 50 cars were burnt.

He insisted that after the violence at Phan Fa Bridge on May 17, soldiers were ordered only to fire into the air to disperse the crowd.

He conceded that a few protesters were hit and injured when one of the soldiers accidentally fired his rifle while ducking to avoid a molotov cocktail hurled at the troops.

After the tense night, the soldiers tried to negotiate with protest leaders in an effort to get the protesters to return to Sanam Luang, he said.

The protest organisers sent Bangkok MP Chaiwat Sinsuwong to talk and the MP agreed to convey the military request to the protest leaders.

However, the protest leaders announced later in the day that they would remain on Ratchadamnoen Avenue, Col Nopphon said.

At 2.30 p.m. the security command decided to order the soldiers to clear the crowd at Phan Fa Bridge at 3 p.m.

Two battalions of infantry supported by Border Patrol policemen who fired volleys into the air swept over the crowd at the bridge and managed to arrest Maj-Gen Chamlong during the 20-minute operation.

Col Nopphon insisted there were no casualties in this operation.

Some of the protesters rounded up at the spot were released in separate batches of 50, he said.

Policeman Alleges Executions

BK0306030192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 92 p A1

[Text] A senior police officer said yesterday he had found evidence suggesting that some of those killed during the May 17-20 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement were shot at point-blank range.

Pol Maj Gen Uthai Atsawavilai, assistant commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau, said he would submit the evidence to the Medical Council, the governing body of doctors, for further investigation.

"I have evidence that some of the people were shot at point-blank range. Traces of powder burns were found on some of the corpses," Uthai said.

The assistant commissioner is the highest-ranking police officer to come out and publicly condemn what he described as 'brutality' against pro-democracy protesters.

Troops were ordered to fire on unarmed demonstrators at the height of the violent repression resulting in hundreds of people being killed or injured.

Uthai said he would clarify his public statements, which have been widely reported in the mass media, to the caretaker interior minister who has summoned him for questioning.

Highly reliable sources said several army infiltrators had been planted among the demonstrators and were seen gunning down people when the crackdown began on the night of May 18.

The sources said the gunmen were believed to be members of Task Force 90, an anti-terrorist unit based in Lopburi. "Witnesses saw them take out pistols and pump bullets into fleeing demonstrators," one source said.

The sources claimed that the infiltrators had been assigned to pick out and assassinate core members of the anti-Suchinda movement.

Vietnam

UK Overseas Trade Board Delegation Visits

BK0206082092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] A delegation of the British Overseas Trade Board, on Sunday, started a week-long visit to Vietnam aimed at promoting business ties between Britain and Vietnam.

Speaking to newsmen upon arrival in Hanoi, the team leader Mr. Iain L. Dale, who is also chairman of SEATAG, Southeast Asian Trade Advisory Group, said this is a very special mission from the British Overseas Trade Board. They will be looking at those areas where British enterpreneurs can invest in Vietnam and can provide techonology and knowhow. He added the background of the mission is a positive climate because there is a will of Britain and Vietnam to develop trade relationship on a very strong basis.

The delegation will also tour Haiphong, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City.

Nguyen Khan Heads Environment Summit Delegation

BK0206153392 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—A Vietnamese delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Khanh has left for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3-15.

Vo Van Kiet, Other Leaders Meet Voters in Hanoi

BK0206133792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 92

[Text] On 27 May, the Fatherland Front Committee of Quang Thanh ward of Hanoi's Ba Dinh District held a meeting with voters of household groups Nos. 34, 35, and 36b to introduce candidates for the Ninth National Assembly election. They include Comrades Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the

party Central Committee; Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Hoang Cham, chairman of Quang Thanh ward's Fatherland Front Committee, briefed the voters on the fundamental contents of the laws on National Assembly organization and National Assembly election, the qualifications of candidates, and abridged biographies of Comrades Vo Van Kiet, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Khanh, and Nguyen Viet Dung.

Many voters of Quang Thanh ward expressed their viewpoints and said that Comrades Vo Van Kiet, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Khanh, and Nguyen Viet Dung have full qualifications as prescribed by law to run in the election and that they will win to serve as representatives of the people at the state organ of highest authority.

A number of voters made proposals to the party, state, and the National Assembly on issues related to the national socioeconomic development programs and the daily life of laborers.

Comrades Vo Van Kiet, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Khanh, and Nguyen Viet Dung thanked the voters for their viewpoints and pledged that they will seriously study their proposals for proper action.

All voters at the meeting expressed firm confidence in and full support for Comrade Vo Van Kiet and the other comrades to run in the Ninth National Assembly election.

Vo Chi Cong on National Assembly Deputy Law

BK0206074992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 29 May 92

[Report on interview with Vo Chi Cong by DAI DOAN KET newspaper correspondent—place and date not given; announcer read]

[Text] On 19 July, all Vietnamese voters will go to the polls to elect deputies for the Ninth National Assembly. Preparations for the election are underway from the central to the grassroots levels with the establishment of election units and the introduction of candidates.

On this occasion, President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong and also president of the Election Council have met with a number of newspapers to talk about this work. In the talks with the correspondent of newspaper GREAT UNITY [DAI DOAN KET] about the Law of Election to the National Assembly, President Vo Chi Cong said:

The National Assembly has just adopted the 1992 Constitution, the Law on the Organization of National Assembly, and the Law on the Election of Deputies to the National Assembly. These aim to make the National Assembly really the most powerful organ of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, contributing to bring into full play people's mastery and successfully implementing the process of renovation.

The 1992 Law on the Election of Deputies to the National Assembly has a number of new points as compared with the 1981. It stipulates the total number of deputies must not be above 400 and deputies' qualification must be higher, suitable to the renovation of the National Assembly organizations. The law also stipulates that every eligible Vietnamese citizen has the right to self-nominate. The law also confirms the role and obligation of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee and its executive committees in provinces and cities in holding joint consultations for selection and nomination of candidates.

The efficiency of the National Assembly depends on the quality and capability of the deputies. The Law on the Election to the National Assembly has the only goal to make it work more effectively.

There appears the problems relating to qualifications and structure of the National Assembly deputies. Eligibility is very important but a suitable structure is needed to ensure political requirements, the national unity, and effective activities of the National Assembly.

In comparison to the 1980 Law on the National Assembly Election, the 1992 law gives more time to the preparation of the election and its popularization.

At the end of those talks with the correspondent of the newspaper GREAT UNITY, President Vo Chi Cong expressed the belief that the coming election will be a success, meeting people's aspiration.

Do Muoi's Visit to Central Highlands Reported

BK0206073592 Hanoi VNA in English 0635 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—The central highlands is a strategic region of Vietnam, the building of which into a firm economic, social, political, defence and security post is a pressing demand, said party Secretary General Do Muoi at the recent party congress of the central highland province of Kontum. "Kontum Province more particularly", Do Muoi said, "which lies at the intersection of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia has favourable conditions to develop the solidarity, friendship and economic ties with the neighbouring provinces in these countries. On the other hand, it also is a convenient gate for foreign spies and commandoes to infiltrate into Vietnam and a good ground for counter-revolutionary activities.

"We are speeding up preparations to build the Yali hydro-electric power plant," Do Muoi continued. "For the time being, the north-south 500 kv transmission line being installed and running through Kontum will bring electricity to the province and improve the living conditions of the local people.

"We must bring into full play the economic strengths of Kontum and of the central highlands as a whole and to this end we must allot land and forest land to the farmers' families. State-owned agricultural farms and afforestation camps should take up only support services, selling materials to the farmers and buying their products at mutually agreed prices. They also should develop processing industries. The province has to work out plans to make full use of the power resources to develop industry, small industry and handicrafts, first of all processing industry. A wide movement should be launched for the effective use of water resources to build small hydro-electric power plants for production and lighting in each region, each commune and each family.

"From now to 1995 we should basically complete the programme of sedentarisation in order to stop deforestation".

"As well as for the whole of central highlands, Kontum should, along with economic development, concentrate efforts on reducing and eventually overcoming poverty and backwardness, illiteracy and superstition among the ethnic miority groups while respecting their customs and habits".

Do Muoi stressed:

"The decisive factor to strengthen solidarity and unity within the party organisation at present is the solidarity between the Kinh (the Viet majority ethnic group) and ethnic minority groups. In whatever circumtances, no cadres of members of the party are allowed to let the non-class viewpoints of big nation chauvinism or national narrow-mindedness, individualism and parochialism...harm our precious tradition of solidarity and unity"....

Do Muoi Sees Group of POW's of Saigon Regime

BK0306074092 Hanoi VNA in English 0639 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—Do Muoi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here yesterday a group of death prisoners of the Saigon regime who are visiting the north on the occasion of the 102nd birthday of President Ho Chi Minh.

They are 24 among those sentenced to death by the Saigon administration at different points of time for their activities against the anti-US resistance. Their lives were saved by the liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975.

Do Muoi expressed his pleasure at meeting with the living examples of heroism and devotion to the revolution.

He stressed that during his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh made repeated appeals to the entire people to closely unite to fight against foreign aggressors and eradicate hunger and illiteracy. Now, he said, in execution of President Ho's testament, all Vietnamese should pool efforts to build a new Vietnam without hunger and illiteracy, without malnourished children.

Also yesterday, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee held a ceremony to confer the medal "For the Cause of National Solidarity" on the 24 "death prisoners" of the old regime.

Electoral Council Teams Inspect Work in Provinces

BK0206145192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 May 92

[Text] To carry out tasks of the Electoral Council for the Ninth National Assembly, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and deputy chairman of the Electoral Council, and Comrade Phung Van Tuu, vice chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Electoral Council, paid an inspection visit to Ho Chi Minh City, and Tra Vinh and Vinh Long Provinces on 18-23 May.

During the same period, Comrade Nong Duc Manh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau, head of the central nationalities committee, and member of the Electoral Council, made an inspection tour to Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces. Comrades Vu Mao, member of the Council of State, and Hoang Hong That, acting chairman of the Vietnam Peasants Association and member of the Electoral Council visited Khanh Hoa and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Provinces.

Leading cadres and representatives of the National Assembly in these cities and provinces participated in activities of the Electoral Council's teams. These delegations held working sessions with leading cadres of provincial party committees, the people's councils and committees, the Fatherland Front Committee, and the local electoral committees. They inspected preparation work at a number of electoral units. The delegations also met with the local people and visited a number of production establishments.

Through their inspection tours, these delegations noted that preparations for the Ninth National Assembly election and consultative plans of the Vietnam Fatherland Front have been urgently carried out in a democratic fashion and in conformity with the law. These provinces have used all mass media facilities to organize diversified forms of social activities to disseminate among the people the 1992 Constitution's contents, the law on National Assembly organization, and the law on National Assembly election. They have also formed and trained teams responsible for maintaining order on election day.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, together with its member organizations, have discussed and agreed on the structure and number of candidates in constituencies, set up a list of nominations, organized meetings to hear ideas from the voters at grass-roots units, and produced timetables for candidates to meet with the voters.

Echelons of the administration and mass organizations in localities have also formulated plans to ensure order and safety for the National Assembly deputy election.

The Electoral Council's delegations urged electoral committees and echelons of the administration to satisfactorily make further preparations to ensure the success of the election while striving to stabilize the people's daily life, motivate them to enthusiastically participate in production, opposing hunger and epidemics, and controlling floods and typhoons. Echelons of the local administration should also strive to improve the information and propaganda work to make the general election a large-scale political activity and a major holiday for people throughout the country.

Defense Minister at Mass Motivation Conference

BK0206110192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 24 May 92

["Excerpt" of speech by General Doan Khue, Poltical Bureau member and defense minister, at the 21-23 May Hanoi conference on mass motivation work of the army's northern units—recorded]

[Text] After analyzing the importance of the current mass motivation task and the guidance for implementing Resolution No. 8B of the party Central Committee in the Army's party organizations, General Doan Khue cited units' achievements in mass motivation work. He particularly devoted a great deal of time to analyzing the new requirements and contents of the mass motivation work in the present situation and the limited aspects of units' performance in providing guidance. He stressed:

[Begin Doan Khue recording] Many units have maintained that the party has not renovated profoundly enough the mass motivation work in the current situation. Some other units have considered the task of mass motivation in the Army in too simplistic a manner, placing emphasis on only some actions to meet the people's aspirations. Some units remain even passive in this field, doing just what is needed to avoid infringing on discipline and offending the people. This is not the spirit of considering ourselves an operational force that must bring into play the fine nature and traditions of the Army, a force that was founded and called by our uncle a political force that makes politics an important task which requires us to go out, conduct propaganda, motivate the people to make the revolution, awaken the people, and together with the people stage the revolution. In this connection, if we can fully realize our task, our potential can be said to be much greater than it is now and we will be able to make even more and greater contributions to the party and the people in carrying on the renovation process of the country.

So stated, I expect that shortcomings on our part, will be overcome in this conference, and we will strive to improve the task and should not leave it as it is now. As for the measures and method to implement the task, I already told you here that the task has become more diverse and fruitful and it should be said that we have had many more experiences in dealing with the task. In this respect, we should also say that the standard of education of most of our unit personnel is becoming higher every day but our experience in getting into contact with and motivating the people—or making them more aware politically—has not been profound enough. At present, the number of experienced people in our contingent of cadres has become smaller. As a result, engaging in this task of motivating people if we do not emphasize the issue of advanced and refresher training for cadres, we will definitely return to the former state of failure to reach the standard of an operational force assuming the political tasks of conducting propaganda and motivating and enlightening the people. I said that with the expectation that through this preliminary review of experiences, you, comrades, will take a more vigorous step in changing the aspects of training and duty performance. Otherwise, we will be able to finish only a few tasks such as helping children or doing manual labor in certain domains to build roads and water conservancy projects. Even though these tasks are necessary for us to go deeper among the people, we still fail to manifest all our love for the people and to show our gratitude to the people for their merits in building the Army. These tasks require our strenuous effort to conduct propaganda, motivate and enlighten the people, and together with the people implement policies and guidelines. This is the most important point.

Some localities, though not many, and units, tend to consider the mass motivation task a duty of political agencies and some politicians. Commanders and party committees of those units have not been fully aware of this issue. This problem should also be overcome. [end recording]

Finance Ministry Meets on Financial Management

BK0206132192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 May 92

[Text] The Ministry of Finance held a symposium in Danang City of Quang Nam-Danang from 25-27 May to discuss ways to renovate the financial management of its budgetary administration system nationwide.

Attending were representatives from 53 provinces and cities, from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Information, and Sport, and the Ministry of Justice, and from various organs of control.

The conference discussed and evaluated the situation regarding the financial management of the budgetary administration system in 1991; and put forth specific measures to carry out budget managment in 1992 and the ensuing years.

To renovate the financial management of the budgetary administration system in 1992, the conference set forth specific measures for budget management with a view to further improving wages, increasing employment, and

contributing to gradually repelling and checking inflation, and creating a favorable environment and conditions for increased production and business if the sources of revenue are to be increased.

As an immediate task, efforts must be concentrated on effectively implementing the state budget estimate which has been ratified by the National Assembly; assigning various localities, ministries, and sectors at the central level with the tasks of renovating the system of budget allocation; issuing uniform stipulations allowing central-level sectors to scrutinize the entire budget system; encouraging localities to increase their revenue and reduce their spendings; intensifying regular financial inspection and control of various local sectors and grass-roots units; and sternly dealing with those units and individuals found violating financial discipline.